FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATO SESSION SHARPENS MISSILE TENSION

AU151423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 83 p 6

[Miroslav Courton's Paris dispatch in the column "We Comment". "No Interest in an Agreement"]

[Text] During his Friday meeting with journalists, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz made no secret of his gratification over NATO "unity, firmness, and cohesion," and he appraised the Paris session of the NATO Council as "most successful." This gratification is no coincidence. In Paris Shultz succeeded in pushing through the main thing -- the American allies confirmed there the pact's decision to install the American first-strike missiles on the territories of five European states, and to do this in the nearest future since, according to the WESTERN WORLD weekly, which is close to NATO, the missile deployment should be concluded, and not started, this December. Reports from Britain already speak of July.

In order to make the criminal plans harbored by Washington and its NATO pact allies more palatable for the alarmed West European public, the concluding communique from the Paris NATO Council session adds that the installation will be carried out if the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations do not yield specific results. The policy of procrastinations and unacceptable conditions set by Washington (a policy fully approved in Paris) nevertheless excludes in advance any possibility of an agreement in the next few months. It was again confirmed that the White House and the NATO generals are not interested in an agreement, and are therefore consistently rejecting all Soviet proposals and Warsaw Pact initiatives with the pretext that they are either too general, or that insufficient details are at their disposal for studying them, as NATO Secretary General J. Luns declared in Paris. The Paris session did not provide any answer at all to the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact this January in Prague. On the contrary, according to the motto "A thief shouts: Catch the thief!", the session coarsely accused the Soviet Union of a lack of good will to achieve specific proposals at the Geneva negotiations, which the Soviet Union is allegedly blocking, and so forth. In reality the very opposite is true: The negotiations are being blocked by Washington, which uses the Geneva talks merely as a smokescreen behind which preparatory work for the deployment of the new missiles is going full blast.

Simply put, Paris plainly demonstrated Reagan's intention to install 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 flat-flight trajectory missiles in Western Europe at any price, and regardless of the course of the Geneva negotiations. Thus Washington is counting on acquiring a new means of pressure in Europe with which it would then want to dictate its conditions to the socialist countries. This was formulated, in a vigorous military way, by U.S. General Rogers, commander-in-chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe; last week, at the session of the West European Union in Paris, he stressed that NATO cannot agree to disarmament negotiations and to arms control other than from a position of strength, which is allegedly the only position which the Soviet Union respects.

Even though the Paris NATO Council session abounded in words about peace and cooperation, in reality the session discussed the very opposite: a further enhancement of tension, a limitation of cooperation, and warmongering aggressive plans. The NATO pact did not manifest even the least political realism.

On the other hand, NATO took a further step for expanding its sphere of influence beyond the existing operational territory of the alliance by approving the possibility of an independent (or collective, on the basis of consultation) action by the pact's member countries in areas outside the current scope of the alliance. This merely confirms NATO's expansionist character.

The Paris session put an end to the myth of a France which felt -- due to its membership only in the political part of the NATO -- more or less independent, and for this reason has been rejecting (currently with the support of other NATO member states) any and all inclusion of French nuclear means in the overall correlation of forces and in the Geneva negotiations. The first contribution to the end of the myth was President Mitterrand's signature in Williamsburg, where he approved of the installment of American missiles in Western Europe, and then followed the French Government's invitation to the NATO Council to hold its session in Paris. The pact's banner flew in Paris for the first time in 17 years (since France's exit from the military part of NATO). No wonder Luns did not hesitate to speak of the French membership in the alliance with full rights, and spared no praise for the approach by the current French Government to NATO's interests that is far more favorable than was the case with its predecessors.

Even though the Paris negotiations were not quite smooth and without blemish, on the whole Washington achieved its goals there. In the same way as in Williamsburg 10 days ago (when President Reagan won the support of the "seven" for the installment of American missiles), Reagan won further approval for realizing his dangerous plans. In this way Paris in fact became a consistent continuation of the Williamsburg meeting with an expanded participation -- the script handed out was the same. Nothing is changed in this by the fact that Greece, Spain, Denmark, and France had certain reservations with regard to certain passages of the concluding communique, and that Holland endeavored in vain to make the communique stress the imperative need for fruitful talks with the Soviet Union. All five countries affected by the coming deployment of American missiles obediently agreed in the end. Of course, this bodes ill for peace in Europe -- the balance of strategic forces could be grossly disrupted on our continent.

NATO REPORT SHOWS START TALKS 'ILLUSIONS'

AU151118 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 15 ATA -- While the world public opinion continues to strongly condemn the aggressive policy pursued by the two superpowers, Washington and Moscow have stepped the armament race and are adding new nuclear missiles to their war arsenals. Referring to a report released by NATO in Brussels, the American newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reported these days that "the United States is speeding up its preparations for the deployment of the 'Pershing 2' and 'cruise' missiles in Britain, West Germany, and Italy". According to this newspaper, 41 such missiles are planned to be deployed in the three European countries at the end of the year regardless to the Geneva talks. This fact proves once again that the talks between the two superpowers on the so-called Euromissiles are illusions and that no concrete result can be expected from them.

POPE'S VISIT PLOY OF POLISH 'REVISIONISTS'

AU152013 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Vladimir Cicani commentary: "Why Is the Pope Going to Poland?"]

[Text] Pope John Paul II will arrive tomorrow in Poland at the invitation of the Polish revisionists. There has been much clamor about this visit, both in Poland and abroad, particularly in the West. A joint church and government commission was even formed for this purpose, while Archbishop Glemp and other church dignitaries have made several trips to the Vatican to discuss the pope's visit.

The question arises: Why all this clamor and all this honor to be paid to the head of the Vatican by the Polish revisionists? The pope is obviously not going to Poland because of homesickness. He visited his birthplace not so very long ago. Other than sentimental reasons are concealed behind this visit. Karol Wojtyla is going to Poland at a time of considerable troubles in that country. The development of events has shown that despite all the measures and all the social and economic reforms, despite the imposition of a state of emergency or its partial lifting, the situation in Poland remains tense and explosive. High Polish officials themselves are speaking about antistate and subversive activities, while the campaign of arrests against the regime's opponents continues unabated. It is precisely because they are seeking a way out of this impasse that the Polish revisionists are trying all sorts of experiments and are mobilizing all social forces, seeking even the assistance and contribution of the Polish Catholic Church and of its prime inspirer, Pope Wojtyla.

The fact remains that despite all the frictions and disagreements with the Catholic Church and the Vatican, Jaruzelski's revisionist clique needs to engage in a dialogue and to seek cooperation with these obscure forces of reaction. It seeks to use their influence among the masses of the people in order to keep them cowed and subjected, thus securing a relative calm in the country to preserve its decaying power. Thus, at a press conference devoted to the pope's visit, Government Spokesman Urban said, not without certain satisfaction, that both sides -- that is, the revisionist state and the Catholic Church -- entertain real hopes for the results of this visit and that it would contribute further to the stabilization process in Poland. In a dispatch from Warsaw, ASSOCIATED PRESS wrote that the Polish leaders have openly stated that they expect to benefit from the pope's visit to put an end to the political isolation and economic sanctions imposed by the West following the state of emergency.

In other words, this means that the pope's visit will be used by Warsaw to show a more liberal image of Poland and thus secure new credits and alms from the West, so much needed by the sickly Polish economy. Naturally, the Polish revisionists will take care not to annoy their Soviet master -- who does not look upon the pope's visit to Poland with a benign eye -- affirming on every possible occasion their loyalty to the so-called socialist family and the Warsaw Pact and giving new guarantees concerning Soviet positions in Poland.

As for what is of greater concern to the Polish working masses, escaping from the severe socioeconomic crisis or putting an end to the privations and to the serious social oppression, one thing is certain: This will not be achieved either by the pope's visit or by his numerous appeals for peace, calm, and patience, which will not fail to take place during his visit. Only the working class itself, through determined revolutionary struggle to overthrow the revisionist power and to establish a true socialist order, can save Poland from the profound crisis into which it has sunk.

REJECTION OF CREDITS ASSURES INDEPENDENCE

AU140948 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Marta Muco, teacher in the faculty of economics: "A Country That Knows No Debts, Aid or Credits"]

[Excerpt] On the first day of the opening of the week of Albanian Culture in Paris some days ago, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, stated: "I had the opportunity to visit Albania in 1980, one year after the big 1979 earthquake. At that time UNESCO offered its assistance to Albania, while the Albanians thanked us saying that they had one great principle: self-reliance. I visited the areas hit by the earthquake and saw that everything had been completely rebuilt. I admire this stand."

The fact that Socialist Albania is building its happy life without seeking anyone's aid and without accepting loans, aid or credits from anyone is a reality that is obvious to all. The party has placed at the foundation of its economic policy the principle of self-reliance and the understanding and consistent implementation of the demands of the economic laws of socialism. This has enabled our socialist economy to develop independently, strongly, and in a stable manner. The planned and proportional development, the constant rise in labor productivity, and the perfecting of the multi-branched structure of the economy, giving priority to the production of the means of production and maintaining a relatively high rate of accumulation to meet the needs of expanded reproduction, the expansion of the sociocultural sectors and so forth, have created the conditions to preserve the country's economic independence and, consequently, its political independence, too.

Rejecting all aids and credits from the bourgeoisie and revisionists and from international capital means neither "self-isolation" nor "shutting one's self in" as our enemies are trying to propagate. On the contrary. By pursuing a diabolical policy of economic expansionism and exploitation, it is they who are isolating themselves by reaping the hatred of the peoples and of the progressive forces fighting for economic and political independence. We maintain trade relations with numerous countries throughout the world. At his meeting with electors on 10 November 1982, Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "As far as we are concerned, trade is trade, that is a free and balanced exchange of commodities and we never confuse this with the taking of credits, which is something completely different." The refusal of aid, loans, and credits is a principled Marxist-Leninist thesis, whose practical implementation strengthens our economic independence and thwarts the diktat of foreign capital in our country. This principle also takes into consideration the proven fact that no country embarking on the road of loans and credits, be it large or small, can be immune from their consequences. The so-called aid, loans, or credits, and the interest rate they carry, are a maxim of the exportation of capital, which forms a chain around the necks of those who accept it and who are thus forced to follow in the direction it is pulled. Together with this aid, loans, and credits, the way of life of the powerful is also being exported. This cultural expansion also denies and bastardizes the traditions, customs, and the indigenous and traditional way of life. That is why Socialist Albania has decided and sanctioned in its Constitution the rejection of aid and credits in any form whatsoever and from anyone.

Credits and mutual aid of an internationalist nature can only exist between socialist countries. This is a practice that our party has accepted as long as such countries really exist. However, at no time has this aid or credits been determinant in our economy.

Our economy has always relied primarily on its own strength and on the efforts and selflessness of our working people. Any attempt to use such aid and credits as a weapon to exert pressure or blackmail or as a means to seek political concessions have been rejected by our party and people. The diabolical aims of the revisionists failed to prevent our all-round economic development. This was true in 1948, in 1960, and in 1978. The Titoite Yugoslav revisionists to begin with, then the Khrushchevites, and more recently the Chinese revisionists have been heard to shout themselves hoarse in pretending to be "generous and disinterested helpers" in the role of saviours who do not spare themselves! They have forgotten that these credits that they have granted us have been repaid and they have forgotten that Albania has not only received, but has also given, mainly raw materials, oil, chrome, bitumen, and so forth, on a mutual basis.

Albania has never relinquished self-reliance and has always achieved great successes on the correct road of its socialist construction (time, the years, have testified to this) and this is mirrored in its economic stability and in the figures and indicators showing only growth. Thus, the overall social product increased 4.4 percent and the national income 4.5 percent; the overall industrial and agricultural output increased respectively 4.7 percent and 5 percent and the overall financial income increased 9 percent.

In addition, a volume of investments totalling 4.47 billion leks was fully met by our internal material, financial, and foreign currency resources. The elimination of the consequences of earthquakes and successive price reductions have been met by the state, without stretching our hand to anyone. And all this has been done without any aid or credits of any kind.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM TURKEY

AU141856 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai returned home today after paying a friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey. Meeting her at the airport were Minister of Health Ajli Alushani and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Also present was Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CONTINUAL STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRACY URGED

AU151028 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Attentively Listen to the Masses, Let Us Give Timely Answers to Their Proposals and Observations"]

[Excerpts] The party considers that drawing on the masses' opinion on various problems is one of the important ways to reinforce our socialist democracy, to raise the workers' political awareness, and to increase their participation in governing the country. With their correct ideas, suggestions, and observations our workers help to comprehensively reinforce and further revolutionize the state organs, to protect them from bureaucracy and liberalism, and thus to make them more capable of better fulfilling their tasks in all fields of socialist construction and the homeland's defense.

Thus, the method of consulting with the masses, listening to their voices, and relying upon them should be further developed and deepened as an inseparable part of the state organs' practice. This also requires all-round and continual ideo-political work by the party organs and organizations and their levers. As Comrade Enver teaches us, the workers should become continually more aware of the fact that they are the country's all-powerful masters and that they must give their decisive opinion on everything.

The masses speak freely about work not only in their meetings with officials or workers of the state apparatus but in meetings and talks outside of them. The workers raise problems, make proposals and observations, and demand clarifications. These should not simply be left on the files. Bureaucratic delays and procrastinations, sometimes even for small things, are alien for our state apparatus and employees.

It is important that in implementing the workers' suggestions and observations the state organs must struggle against formalism, delays, and all those negative aspects that hinder the masses' participation in state activity. Facts show that there are some employees who, although they call themselves servants of the people, pay little attention to the people's suggestions, observations, demands, or complaints. Here and there delays occur which are expressed with phrases such as "the problem will be looked at" or "come back another day" and so forth, even when the case is clear.

A severe daily struggle should be carried out against such attitudes. The party organs and base organizations must not allow them. The time limits set to deal with workers' complaints and demands must be respected. Problems must be correctly solved, on the basis of the regulations and laws, and not subjectively according to the interests of a "friend" or "acquaintance." But there are cases when a correct stand is not taken and those to blame are not held responsible. Employees' bureaucratic tendencies, often noticed, and the inclination to deal with everything in the office and away from the masses by means of orders, comings and goings, and endless paperwork, weaken the ties between the state and masses, and encourage and keep bureaucracy alive.

It is necessary for the people's councils to exercise control and for the executive organs to realize their tasks, on the basis of regulations and laws, by working closely with the masses and regularly rendering accounts to them. This will help to further develop a revolutionary style and method of work to better answer the party's demands, to become more closely acquainted with the problems that concern the masses, and to better solve them in time.

BTA CHIEF CALLS FOR ANTONOV'S RELEASE

AU151550 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 15 Jun 83

["Antonov Must Be Released Now. An Interview of Boyan Traykov With the Italian Agency A.G.I." -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- "In spite of the fact that Sergey Antonov is still unreleased, the world public has already come to realize that Antonov, respectively the Bulgarians, has nothing to do with the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul the Second, that the entire anti-Bulgarian campaign has been engineered by the respective Italian and other NATO secret services" says the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Mr Boyan Traykov, while answering questions put to him by the Italian News Agency "Italia" (A.G.I.). "Even if there were some people still believing in that big lie about the Bulgarian attempt on the life of the pope, by now they must surely be seized with serious doubts" stresses Mr Traykov.

Replying to questions of the agency, the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY expresses his conviction that certain inquiry and judicial authorities in Italy (not the Italian justice as a whole) are collaborating in a political provocation against Bulgaria using the attempt on the life of the pope as a motive.

While giving the reasons for his conviction, he notes that the Rome investigation department, especially investigating Magistrate Martella, has been keeping Antonov imprisoned for more than six months now without any legal grounds or moral right, with no evidence proved true tainting his honor and innocence.

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that now, when six months have already elapsed, this has become absolutely clear and the case cannot be waved off as due to somebody's incompetence, neither can it be qualified as a mere miscarriage of justice.

In his opinion the Rome investigation department is thus placing itself into the service of the political aim of organizing a broad, worldscale slander campaign against Bulgaria and against socialism in general. Why, he is asking, did not the investigating magistrates make the world public familiar with the existing evidence and contra-arguments in the case of Antonov, which they deem sufficiently convincing.

In reply to an A.G.I. question Mr Boyan Traykov specifies that the initiative for recalling the ambassadors in Sofia and Rome belong to the Italian side. He emphasizes that the Bulgarian ambassador to Rome was called to Sofia for information and consultations and had to be back in Italy on December 14, 1982. At that same time the Italian ambassador to Sofia was called for consultations in Rome. On the evening of December 13th the Italian charge d'affaires in Sofia insisted, on behalf of his Foreign Ministry, that the Bulgarian ambassador did not leave for Rome.

"With the Italian consent Bulgaria is prepared to return her ambassador to Rome immediately," Mr Traykov emphasizes.

In reply to A.G.I.'s allegation that "the Italian Government has taken a very prudent stand" regarding the inquiry Mr Boyan Traykov notes he does not find it prudent to impartially watch the actions of investigation and judicial bodies who discredit the legal system and provide the grounds for many a grave disturbance in the traditionally good relations between two countries thus aiming at clouding the political atmosphere in Europe, at impeding the understanding and cooperation between the Eastern and Western European peoples.

Mr Boyan Traykov also recalls that some Italian ministers have committed themselves with some statements and stands which were not particularly prudent (the Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio), and who wanted, quite directly, to provoke a crisis in Bulgaria and Italy's relations. [sentence as received]

"It is only the active and real efforts in the name of calm and security in Europe in this particula. case that can be called prudence today," Mr Traykov stresses.

He states that there exist serious disturbances in Bulgaria and Italy's economic trade, especially as a consequence of the freeze of a contracted 100-million-dollar Italian credit. At the same time the BTA director general points out that Bulgaria and Italy's trade is not of crucial importance for either party. He says that Bulgaria has re-oriented her trade without much difficulty.

"If we have to speak about damages," Mr Boyan Traykov notes, "these are in the first place the psycho-moral and political damages which some want to inflict on the reciprocal sympathies of the Bulgarian and Italian peoples. But in this respect, too, I am sure that there will be no damages. The Bulgarian and the Italian peoples have been knowing each other for centuries, communicating and respecting each other and no provocations or insinuations can ever change this mutual feeling of friendship and esteem now or in the future."

Mr Boyan Traykov stresses that the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly taken the initiative in an effort to improve Bulgaro-Italian relations. "Because we are aware of our responsibility for the state of Bulgaro-Italian relations" he says. These relations are not a question of an isolated contact, but stand a substantial ingredient in the overall relations among the European peoples. We are aware that our duty in the turbulent today is to make efforts at improving the understanding between peoples in the name of cooperation and peace" said Mr Boyan Traykov.

In conclusion he expresses his conviction that Antonov has no guilt and should not be tried. "No serious and law-abiding court can pass a sentence on this honest man, who has in no way been involved in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. That is why I don't even wish to imagine the existence of a chance that the Italian legislation will totally deprive Themis [Greek goddess of justice] of the respect due to her," says Mr Boyan Traykov, appealing for the immediate release of Antonov, for the immediate termination of the provocation against Bulgaria and for efforts to be made to strengthen the trust between European peoples.

DYULGEROV MEETS SPANISH UNION, CP OFFICIALS

AU101932 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Madrid, June 10 -- Today marked the end of the official visit to Spain of a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, at the invitation of the Confederacion Sindical Comisiones Obreras (CSCO).

Several meetings and talks were held with a CSCO delegation led by its secretary general Mr Marcelino Camacho.

The delegations found common agreement and identity of their views. They made a positive assessment of the development of bilateral trade union contacts and decided that their future cooperation should acquire a more specific nature and the exchange of experience to (?expand).

The two delegations are attaching great importance to the relations between the trade unions of the European countries. They will make every possible effort to resume the dialogue and cooperation, for the preparations for and holding of the Fifth European Trade Union Conference.

The representatives of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Confederacion Sindical de Comisiones Obreras expressed grave concern over the great peril for world peace as result of the arms race imposed by the U.S. imperialist circles, with its heavy aftermaths for the living conditions of the workers and for the socio-economic development of a number of countries.

The BCP and the CSCO believe that the trade unionist movement in Europe and in the world can and must play an important role in consolidating peace and halting the arms competition by uniting their forces in the anti-war movement of peoples.

The delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions informed about the preparations for the international trade union meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" to be held in Sofia, October 25 through 27 of this year. The CSCO expressed its readiness to participate actively in the meeting.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov met Mr Jaime Ballesteros, deputy secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

LAO ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU152005 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- A Laotian economic delegation led by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Popular and Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the country, Mr Sali Vongkhamsao, chairman of the Laotian party of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Laotian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, arrived here for participation of the fifth session of the commission.

In the afternoon the first plenary session was held here at which the results of the economic relations between the two countries until the present moment were discussed. The state of trade, too, was surveyed and the fulfillment of some concrete projects in agriculture and forestry, geology and mining, electric power generation, science and technology. The two parties to the talks expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation and defined it as fruitful and mutually advantageous. They outlined also some concrete spheres from the economies of the two countries which are to be explored with a view of further expanding the economic ties between Bulgaria and Laos.

The member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council Mr Andrey Lukanov, received today Mr Sali Vongkhamsao. Questions were reviewed related to the development of economic relations between Bulgaria and Laos.

INTENTIONS OF PAPAL VISIT TO POLAND CRITICIZED

LD151907 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Station commentary on upcoming visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II]

[Text] After the period of economic and social shocks, which resulted in vast economic and social moral damage to Poland, the present state and party leadership is successfully overcoming them. We can see remarkable improvements in some spheres of the national economy and in political and social life in that country. But they could be even greater if the United States refrained from imposing economic sanctions on Poland in an effort to reverse the process of normalization for its political aims.

This hostile strategy by NATO has deprived Poland of $6 million [figure as heard] in indirect losses and the same sum in direct ones. As a result of the forthcoming papal visit, some forces in Poland expect the lifting of the West's embargo on Poland. But even the Polish Catholic Church is not of one mind concerning developments in Poland. The Polish Episcopate, headed by Cardinal Glemp, has been attacked by radical oppositionists who are either in an underground movement inside Poland, or work legally abroad. They cannot bear the fact that Cardinal Glemp had several meetings with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who called on the Polish church not to interfere in the political affairs of the country. The May issue of the French (?LA CULTURE) warned the pope that he will lose his authority among believers if he intends to enter into a dialogue with the Polish representatives.

But the pope himself has announced that he intends to visit Poland to defend the rights of the Polish working people. This statement is nothing new. These inclinations are very similar to those of Washington and in reality they are designed to permit interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Already it is almost certain that some church and secular circles in the West count on using the pope's visit to Poland for their own aims in the struggle against socialism.

CPCZ OFFICIAL MEETS WITH WILLY BRANDT IN BONN

LD151702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The FRG -- Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, has received Michal Stefanak, department head of the CPCZ Central Committee and candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Bonn. In an open atmosphere, they discussed the further development of contacts between the two parties. They also exchanged views on European security and the preservation of peace, and expressed interest in continuing the endeavor for preserving the policy of detente.

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY VISITS SPORTS COMPLEX

LD151309 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, June 15 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HWSP Political Committee and the first secretary of the Budapest party committee, who has been in Prague as head of a delegation since Monday, visited the Strahov sports complex Wednesday morning. Laszlo Marothy was accompanied by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Czechoslovakian Federation for Physical Education.

Then the delegation visited the Physical Research Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, and is to pay a visit to the Avia Praha bus factory in the afternoon.

Tuesday the delegation of the Budapest party committee held talks with Frantisek Stafa, the mayor of Prague, who spoke about the current five-year development plan of the Czechoslovakian capital, and the preparations for the world peace conference to be held next week.

The chief architect of Prague informed the delegation on the plans for construction new housing estates in that city.

READERS REACT TO PARTY MEMBERS' ABUSE OF RANK

AU131242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Vaclav Pergl article: "What the Party Will Not Permit; Reactions to a RUDE PRAVO Article"]

[Summary] "'What the Party Will Not Permit' read the headline of an article that RUDE PRAVO published in March. In the article, we wrote about people who certainly do no credit to Communists, even though they have a party membership card, about people who abuse their party card and their rank for personal aims.

"The article called forth considerable response from among our readers. In dozens of letters and phone calls, they endorsed it almost unanimously, condemning those who confuse the joint pocket with their own and assume that the party membership card allows them to do anything with impunity, even when this runs grossly against the law. At the same time, readers reflected on the qualities characteristic of the overwhelming majority of Communists, on the great honor, but also the responsibility that goes with being a party member."

In his lengthy letter, Antonin Houstecky, from Ceske Budejovice, writes that there are cases when a person begins to believe that he has already done enough for the party and society and that, for the rest of his life, he is entitled to enjoy prerogatives. One must not silently tolerate such cases, but discuss them frankly and critically.

Jan Vanecek, from Prague, on the other hand, believes that the party press should only inform the broad aktiv of nonparty members about such cases and the conclusions drawn from them, but that it should not analyze these problems publicly.

"We cannot fully agree with everything the author of this letter says. Why should we only inform the readers but not write anything about the causes? After all, the party does not conceal that there still are people in its ranks who derive profit from their membership in it. The party is energetically settling accounts with them. So what is the use of hiding that this or that comrade has disappointed the hopes pinned on him? Such is life. On the contrary, it would be a great mistake if the party organs and organizations were keeping such cases under cover. This would weaken its authority and the trust it enjoys. The publication of these mistakes, on the other hand, strengthens it.

"A reader from Karlovy Vary, who does not want to be named, says that the chief method of examining criticism is trying to find out who it is that criticizes and what we know about him."

We cannot fully agree with this view either. At workplaces with a comradely atmosphere, criticism and the right of control are matters of course. It is up to the work collective to uproot negative phenomena.

"Some reactions to the article 'What the Party Will Not Permit' were anonymous. We will not analyze them. Some of them were objective, some slanderous; some of them drew attention to instances of abuse of rank in the letter writer's surroundings.

"However, we cannot fail to respond to the letters of anonymous writers from Prague and Karlovy Vary. They both write that, allegedly, it is forbidden in our country to speak aloud about thievery, bribes, and abuse of rank, although everyone knows about it. And very often Communists supposedly only sit back and silently watch when someone is slandering the party.

"First of all: Why should it be forbidden to speak about it? Has, perhaps, someone prohibited it? No! The problem is elsewhere, in that we often lack the courage to speak about it, in that at some workplaces we are afraid of standing up during production consultations or trade union and party meetings and of saying the truth." This borders on indifference, on the attitude of the petit bourgeois, who is guided by the slogan "Do not extinguish the fire that does not burn you."

"And now one more thing. When a Communist is silent while the party is being slandered, does he still have the right to call himself a Communist? Hardly. After all, courage and a resolute struggle for the ideas of communism have always been characteristic of Communists. Those who are silent when insults are hurled at the party are on the 'best' path to betraying these ideals.

"The article 'What the Party Will Not Permit' called forth the readers' broad response. It showed how acute these issues are, how important it is to respond to them in a principled manner, and that upright people are not indifferent to anything that concerns their country's prosperity, to anything that concerns the steady reinforcement of unity between the party and the people."

CPCZ CC FOCUSES ON APPLIED SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Session Opened by Husak

LD160314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The 8th CPCZ Central Committee session opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. Members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee, secretaries of the regional party committees for industry, members of the federal government, members of the Czech and Slovak governments, chairmen of the regional national committees, secretaries of the Central Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth and other guests took part in the deliberations.

The deliberations were opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the introduction to the session, those present paid tribute to the memory of deceased comrades Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and Zdenek Zuska and Rudolf Rychecky, members of the Central Committee, with a minute of silence.

The CPCZ Central Committee then elected working commissions. A report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the speedier application of science and technology was delivered by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Debate Held

LD160350 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] After presentation of the report, the CPCZ Central Committee session continued with a debate. The basic research tasks of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences were dealt with by Comrade Bohumil Kvasil.

Comrade Ladislav Luhovy illustrated with examples from enterprises in the Central Slovak region that some technologically demanding production is being introduced successfully.

The activity of party bodies and organizations in the West Bohemian region, which focused on the problems of scientific-technological development, were dealt with by Comrade Josef Mevald.

Comrade Vladimir Hajko illustrated with concrete examples the contribution of target programs and Czechoslovak Academy of Science basic research projects that united forces from the Academy of Sciences, colleges, and production organizations.

The CPCZ Central Committee session will continue tomorrow.

Bilak Chairs Session

LD160911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee is continuing in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with a debate on the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the speedier application of the results of science and technology. The meeting is being chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SLOVAK ECONOMIC COMMISSION NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

AU131944 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 83 p 2

[CTK report: "CPSL Central Committee's Economic Commission Has Met"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The CPSL Central Committee's Economic Commission, presided over by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met in Bratislava yesterday. The commission devoted itself to questions connected with the development and the effectiveness of the Slovak Socialist Republic's foreign trade in 1982 and assessed the results of the implementation last year of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy. With criticial prescision, the commission analyzed in particular the relations between production, the range of goods and the possibilities for foreign trade in the future as regards sales on foreign markets under the current difficult foreign economic conditions. The commission paid particular attention to the search for new possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of exports and for more flexility on the part of manufacturers regarding the demands of trading partners.

The commission stressed the duty to give preference to the all-social interest before the interests of sectors or enterprises. In assessing the application of the principles of the Set of Measures in economic practice,it noted that so far it has not been possible to make adequate use of the opportunities provided by this management system. It is desirable to substantially improve the entire planning process, comprehensively strengthen discipline, ensure a broader utilization of the khozraschet [cost accounting] principles in the enterprises' specific conditions, with the aim of strengthening their economic functions. A much broader inclusion of our organizations in the socialist international labor division must play an extraordinarily important role, while a systematic assessment of its contribution must be made. The commission adopted stances on the problems discussed that will be converted into practical measures.

HUSAK ADDRESSES PRAGUE YOUTH MEETING 10 JUNE

LD102250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of Czechoslovak youth with representatives of the CPCZ and the state reached its climax in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today.

Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth, expressed thanks for the invitation of representatives of the young generation to Prague Castle. We are proud, he said, that we are able to take an active part in building a new, just society, which was born in the historic days of February, 35 years ago. We value the legacy of the victorious February, the work of preceding generations, the unbreakable and enduring friendship with the Soviet Union, and the principled policy of our Communist Party, since therein lie our certainties and guarantees of life in peace and happiness, today and in the future. With this awareness we have set about implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which corresponds fully to the innermost interests and requirements of the young generation. The consistent implementation of this program is a matter of our highest honor and we shall devote all our capabilities, enthusiasm and strength to it.

Jaroslav Jeneral then informed the party and state representatives about the work of young people in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the third Socialist Union of Youth congress. He also noted problems and shortcomings being tackled by youth organizations in educating young people to become honest and hard-working citizens, conscious cretors, managers, and defenders of socialist society. On behalf of Czechoslovak youth, he voiced full support for the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will take place in Prague.

At the close of his speech, Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth, thanked the Communist Party, its leadership and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, the socialist state, and all of society for the consistent care given to creating conditions for the all-round development of the younger generation. He assured the party and state representatives that the Socialist Union of Youth and its pioneer organization will work selflessly and with initiative for the further benefit of the socialist homeland, for peace and progress in the world.

Afterwards, Comrade Gustav Husak addressed the representatives of Czechoslovak youth.

[Begin Husak recording] Esteemed comrades and dear young friends: We value the fact that the Socialist Union of Youth fully subscribes to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and that the young people, by their work and attitudes, support the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, understand its correctness and beneficial nature and feel that their life today and their future prospects are bound up with it.

We are pleased that young people are sharing actively in the realization of this policy and that they do not retreat in the face of demanding tasks. More and more members of the young generation are among the leading innovators in industry, agriculture, and other areas. They are among the best workers, farmers, technicians, scientists, and artists. Thus they are continuing in a dignified way in the good tradition of our youth organization, whose members have always stood in the front rank of builders and have selflessly devoted their strength, drive, and enthusiasm to the development of our socialist homeland.

A substantially broader application of the results of scientific and technological progress, linking its advantages with the gains of our socialist society, constitutes the basic requirement and prerequisite for sustained improvement in the performance of our economy. The mastering and utilization of sciences and technology as one of the key factors for the further development of our country is an exacting task and process that requires a great deal of knowledge as well as the skill to make creative use of the latest findings. Scientific and technological progress is at the same time a framework for application of the interests, talents, and initiative of the young generation.

We also pay a great deal of attention to the application by the young generation in all areas of our life. Tens of thousands of young people work in party and state bodies, in local government, in economic posts, in trade unions, and in other National Front organizations, and the vast majority are making a positive contribution in their work. It is necessary to ensure that young people, devoted to socialism and well prepared technically, are entrusted with responsible work to an even greater degree and that they be charged with responsible tasks.

Purposefully linking the drive and vitality of youth with the experience of older workers tallies with the long-established principles of our party and its experiences, which must be applied everywhere, thoroughly, and with greater consistency.

We value the work of the Socialist Union of Youth, which is an important political force and an active segment of the National Front. It gathers in its ranks almost half the young people under the age of 35. Numerically, this is a great force and an enormous source of creativity and initiative. At the same time, however, this places great demands and requirements on the effective, influential, political, organizational, and educational work of the youth organization.

The Union of Youth has already done a great deal. A great deal, however, has yet to improve and something has already been said about this here. The Union of Youth must be an even better organizer of a lively youth movement. It must proceed more from the interests of its members and link them with the needs of our society. It is necessary to think seriously about where unnecessary formalism is preventing good work, impeding initiative and weakening purposeful political activity among young people.

The Socialist Union of Youth must imbue youth with profound sentiments of socialist patriotism and internationalism, lead them to modesty, and create in them an attitude of respect for labor. It should help them realize that they cannot only come with demands but that they themselves must contribute to the common endeavor, that they have their rights but also duties and obligations in the development, strengthening, and defense of the socialist system. It is in the fulfillment of these responsible tasks that the important mission of the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization lies. In this, it will always have the full support, help and understanding of the CPCZ, our socialist state, and the entire National Front.

Comrades, in the current period, as a result of the aggravated aggressive course of the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies, international tension has increased substantially and the danger of a military conflict has grown. Mankind today has no more urgent task then to defend peace and avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The main pillar and hope in this struggle is the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The CPCZ and our socialist state share actively in its implementation. It is in this current complicated and tense international situation that our people are realizing with exceptional urgency the importance of the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the all-round cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and the firm unity of the socialist community in safeguarding our national freedom, state independence, and peaceful life. This is why this policy has met with the full support of our working people.

As was stressed a week ago in the joint document of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government, we also fully support the constructive, unequivocal, and firm stand expressed in the Soviet Government statement of May this year. At the same time, it is very urgent to galvanize all forces that realize the danger posed for the whole of mankind by the hazardous course of imperialist policy. In many ways it depends on a common and resolute course of action by the antiwar forces for us to succeed in averting the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Important stimuli should be forthcoming from the World Assembly For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will take place in our capital in a few days.

Dear young friends, once again I thank all young people for their good and honest work, through which they are contributing to building our homeland and strengthening world peace. I wish the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization well in the development of all-round and attractive activity and I wish all our young people many successes in their work, their studies, and in their personal lives. [applause] [end recording]

The participants in the meeting listened to Comrade Husak's speech with a great deal of interest and received it with enthusiasm. Afterwards, the halls of Prague Castle became a place of lively and informal conversation between members of the delegation and party and state officials. They talked about the activity of the Union of Youth and Pioneer organizations, the participation of young people in the fulfillment of economic tasks, the development of science and technology, culture, physical training, and sport, and about other issues concerning young people's lives.

SED LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH LAO OFFICIAL

Verner, Sali Vongkhamsao

LD142314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 14 Jun (ADN) -- Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary on Tuesday received Sali Vongkhamsao, Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee secretary, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, for a friendly talk. Sali Vongkhamsao is visiting the GDR on the occasion of the fifth meeting of the GDR-LAOS Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The Lao guest conveyed the most cordial greetings from the general secretary of the LPRP, Kaysone Phomvihan, to the SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker. These were reciprocated equally cordially.

Paul Verner acquainted Sali Vongkhamsao with the constructive peace policy of the GDR and the numerous initatives by GDR workers during Karl Marx Year for the further realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress. Both sides praised the successful development of bilateral relations on the basis of the treaty signed in September 1982 for friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

Talks With Stoph

LD142344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 14 Jun (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, on Tuesday received the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos [PDRL] and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Sali Vongkhamsao, who is heading the Lao governmental delegation to the fifth meeting of the GDR-PDRL Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Berlin.

Both sides expressed the view that, in light of the aggravation of the international situation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, the stable dynamic development of the socialist fraternal states and the strengthening of their unity and cohesion are of decisive importance for strengthening the international position of socialism and thus for the struggle for peace. They stressed the great significance of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and of the wide-ranging proposals by the Soviet Union on preventing a nuclear world war.

During the talk, which was marked by complete agreement of views, both sides expressed their conviction that the fifth meeting of the GDR-PDRL Economic Committee currently taking place in Berlin will contribute to further deepening cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached in September 1981 between the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the central committee of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party, Kaysone Phomvihan.

The talk was attended by Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, chairman of the GDR section of the committee, and the PDRL charge d'affaires in the GDR, Thouane Vorasarn.

UNITED CHURCHES TO DISCUSS PEACE QUESTIONS

AU151036 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Summary] Erfurt (NZ) -- "The first joint meeting of united churches from socialist and capitalist countries as well as from Third World states on problems of peace was opened yesterday in Erfurt." At the 4-day meeting 30 theologians from 8 states will discuss the statements of the Lutheran and Calvinist theological statements on peace.

The meeting, which is taking place under the auspices of the Evangelical Church of the Union of the GDR (EKU) and the United Church of Jesus Christ of the United States (UCC), was opened by professor Mac Stackhouse from the United States. The program also provides for visits to Evangelical communities in Erfurt and to various Lutheran places. The guests include among others Adolfo Ham, president of the Cuban Ecumenical Church Council.

FISCHER BRIEFS ENVOYS DURING VISIT TO GERA

AU131734 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Jun 83 p 6

[Summary] Gera (ADN) -- On 9 and 10 June head of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR visited the Gera Bezirk upon the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. The diplomats were briefed on the successful economic, cultural, and sociopolitical development of the bezirk as well as on its importance for recreation. The guests visited the cities Gera, Jena, and Rudolstadt, and the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB Combine and cultural sites, and convinced themselves of the people's commitment to peace.

"Oskar Fischer stressed that this is a cause both of all people and state policy. Never again must a war emanate from German soil. Therefore, the GDR supports all proposals to advance disarmament and detente while taking into account the principle of equality and equal security. The GDR foreign minister stated that GDR citizens condemn with abhorrence and resentment the murder of the three fighters of the African National Congress [ANC] by the South African racist regime. He reaffirmed the fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the South African people against the criminal apartheid regime."

Anthony Le Clerc Mongalo, head of the ANC representation in the GDR, expressed thanks for the renewed expression of fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the South African people.

MITTAG TALKS WITH FRG OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD141433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, held talks on Tuesday with Birgit Breuel, CDU Executive member and minister for economy and transport of Lower Saxony in the FRG. Current questions in the relations between the GDR and the FRG, especially in the economic field, were discussed.

Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR and Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, took part in the talks.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH BOLIVIAN CP'S REYES

LD132322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Monday Simon Reyes, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Bolivian Working Federation [COB] and member of the Bolivian Communist Party Political Committee, for a friendly talk. During the meeting, Harry Tisch underlined the links of solidarity between the FDGB and the struggle of Bolivian workers for democratic development in their country.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES CHILEAN CP DELEGATION

LD132314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Political Commission, who is visiting the GDR on the occasion of a cultural conference of functionaries from his party, for a talk.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD150640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- With the signing of a protocol on economic cooperation, the fourth meeting of the joint GDR-Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Economic Commission ended. Both chairmen, Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission Dr Dieter Labrecht, and Minister for National Defense of Sao Tome and Principe Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento de Souza, praised the results of the negotiations as a further step in deepening the friendly relations between both states. The GDR will deliver equipment and consumer goods and will receive cocoa beans in return from Sao Tome and Principe. On the same day, GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Gerd Koening and Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento de Souza signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between both countries for the years 1983 and 1985.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- Madrid, 14 Jun (ADN) -- A government agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Spain was initialed on Tuesday in Madrid. The agreement was initialed by the heads of the negotiating delegations from both states, section head in the GDR Ministry for Sciences and Technology, Paul Bilke, and director general for international technological cooperation in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Jose Luis Pardos Perez. The agreement envisages the long-term development of mutually beneficial relations in the field of science and technology. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]

EPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION

Pre-Dinner Awards Exchanges

D151216 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 15 Jun 83

Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Before the gala dinner, honours were conferred in arliament House.

n behalf of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi conferred the Diamond rder of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic on Todor Zhivkov, general ecretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the tate Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in recognition of his internationalist ctivity in the international communist and working class movement and the community of ocialist countries and promotion of Hungarian-Bulgarian relations and on the occasion of is recent 70th birthday.

al Losonczi said that Todor Zhivkov joined the working class movement half a century ago nd in the testing years of underground work and anti-fascist struggle consistently fought n the manner of a true revolutionary for his people's freedom and country's prosperity. He has been at the helm of our battle tried fraternal party, the Bulgarian Communist arty, for nearly three decades. His life-work is inseparable from the important achieve- ents in the building of socialist society.

You are honoured and respected among Hungarian communists and working people. Our eople acknowledge your contribution to the excellent relations of the two parties, any-sided cooperation of the two countries and fraternal friendship of the two peoples."

odor Zhivkov expressed his warm thanks for the honour. He then conferred the Georgiy imitrov Order of Merit, the highest distinction in the Bulgarian People's Republic, n Janos Kadar in recognition of the contribution of the first secretary of the ungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee to socialist advancement of raternal Hungarian People's Republic, the promotion of Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship and ooperation between the two countries, peoples and parties, and on the occasion of his ecent 70th birthday.

odor Zhivkov said: "Our people consider you a committed son of the Hungarian people, the Hungarian working class, an outstanding representative of the international communist and orking class movement, and a consistent advocate of peace and friendship between peoples."

Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the honour and declared his intention to continue to promote the friendship and cooperation of the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples and the common causes of socialism and peace.

Kadar, Zhivkov Dinner Speeches

LD151208 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Tuesday night in parliament house in Budapest the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a dinner in honour of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, led by Todor Zhivkov. Toast addresses were delivered during the dinner by Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov.

In his toast address, speaking about bilateral relations, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, stated: We have assessed the work carried out since our last top level meeting. We are satisfied to state that the relations between our parties and governments have strengthened and cooperation successfully developed in every field. Our talks, which have started today, also prove that our views are identical on every fundamental issue.

In the course of our talks we are to survey the state of our bilateral relations and the opportunities for their development. Upholding the wish of our peoples, we are ready just as you are to further strengthen our friendship, and develop political, economic and cultural cooperation in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mut assistance treaty signed 35 years ago. It serves the interest of the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples as well as the cause of strengthening the socialist community.

Talking about international issues, Janos Kadar pointed out: The past years have seen a sharpening of the international situation in which the worldwide struggle of socialis against capitalism and the fight between imperialism and peoples that want to secure the right for independent national development has been stepped up. The fundamental reason for tension is that the extreme circles of imperialism want to upset the established military balance by the acceleration of the arms race and want to settle controversial international issues by dictates and by power, instead of talks and political settlement that take the just interest of sides into consideration. Althous imperialist schemes are doomed to fail, they are seriously threatening the security of peoples and imposing immense financial burden upon the whole of mankind.

The Hungarian People's Republic, together with the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty, makes every effort to contribute to the safeguarding of world peace, the protection and further development of the achievements of detente.

We have to make every effort to safeguard military balance because this is indispensa to avert another world-wide catastrophe.

Peace and security in Europe has a decisive role in the international situation, stat Janos Kadar. It is in the interest of all European nations, including our peoples, to make sure the present level of threat does not increase. We make efforts to to av the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles. In the spirit of the Prague statement the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, we work to prevent the deployment nuclear weapons in countries where there are no such weapons at present and to keep their present numbers in countries which already possess them. We support initiative that aim at establishing nuclear-free zones in various regions, including the Balkans northern Europe and elsewhere, and want to see our continent free of all kinds of nuc weapons.

It is hardly possible to improve the situation in Europe and elsewhere unless the American side shows it willingness to arrive at a settlement. We expect Western countries attending the Madrid meeting to adopt a similar attitude. We believe that the draft final document issued by the neutral and non-aligned countries is a reason able and acceptable compromise. Its proposals, first of all for the convening of a conference on confidence building and disarmament measures in Europe, would pave the way for the continuation of the Helsinki process and serve the interest of the participating states and nations.

We are deeply convinced that the main threats against mankind can be averted.

The major international guarantee to the independence, security and socialist building work of the Hungarian People's Republic lies in friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the other countries of the socialist community. We further strengthen our cooperation with the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the other socialist countries.

Responding to Janos Kadar's toast at Tuesday night's dinner, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, pointed out that "exchange visits by leaders of the two peoples lend impetus to many-sided cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic." Cooperation "has been expanding dynamically in numerous fields.

"Bilateral economic relations are intensive. In the first three years of the current five-year plan period, trade is to be above the target set by the 1981-85 plan. Several plants and farms have established direct relations and relations of the two national assemblies, state agencies, social and mass organizations, associations of professionals and cultural and scientific institutions can be regarded as lively.

"What has been achieved is the result of indissoluble socialist cooperation which is an entirely natural phenomenon. Relations between the two parties, states and peoples are based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Common friendship with the powerful Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community unites us. We have common ideals and goals and both countries are making every effort for the great cause of socialism and communism."

Speaking on world affairs Todor Zhivkov said:

"It is well-known that we hold identical views on fundamental world affairs and the current talks have been no exception. We share concern over the grave worsening of world situation with reactionary imperialist circles attempting to launch a virtual crusade against socialist countries and preparations under way to site new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"Countries of the socialist community are opposing the mounting danger of global nuclear war with consistent peace policy and the Bulgarian People's Republic fully endorses every Soviet proposal on disarmament and detente. The initiatives put forward in the Prague statement of Warsaw Treaty members are a good basis for agreement on questions that are disquieting humanity and we regard the proposal for Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries to agree mutually to renounce the use of military force and sustain peaceful relations to be especially important."

"There is the possibility for constructive dialogue between equal partners and we expect an appropriate approach in the Geneva and Vienna talks and other international forums. In our opinion the principle of equality and equal security has to be honoured in order to reach positive results. Should this not be the case the Soviet Union and its allies will be forced to take joint counter-measures to strengthen their defence capabilities. In this respect we fully support the Soviet Government statement of May 28, 1983.

The policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic's policies. [as received] in the Balkans is to continue to promote good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between peoples. The same aim is served by the proposal to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone."

Finally, Todor Zhivkov stressed the full identity of views evident in the talks. "We have good reason to believe that the talks lend fresh impetus to many-sided Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation."

Further Activities, Speeches

LD152008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Report by Andras Kerekes]

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian party and state delegation's visit to the Csepel factory ended a short while ago. Our guests are now taking part in a cultural program. But let us start at the beginning. In the morning Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov conferred about implementing the resolutions of the latest party congresses, about the two parties' activities, about the results of the work of socialist construction, and about Hungarian-Bulgarian relations and the possibilities for developing them. At the discussions, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere in the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee, they also conducted a wide-ranging exchange of views on the most important issues of international life and the communist and workers movement.

In the early afternoon the Bulgarian delegation, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, visited Csepel.

At the entrance of the Csepel metal factory the guests were greeted by leaders from the capital, the district, the industrial branch, and, naturally, by local plant leaders. First of all they looked at the purpose-built (?crystalliser transformer) plant where high-purity copper wire is made. The first stage of the plant visit was a great success.

Afterward they visited the metal-strip-rolling plant and then the guests went across to the party committee's council chamber and took part in the Csepel factory aktiv meeting. Antal Ernszt, first secretary of the Csepel factory party committee, gave a short briefing on the 90-year-old giant plant. Mrs Jozsef Ottos, leader of the Dimitrov Socialist Brigade, also asked permission to speak. The brigade was founded 24 years ago and its leader is only 25 years old, but she spoke like a first-rate brigade historian when she told Todor Zhivkov about the richly successful past of the workers' collective.

After this Todor Zhivkov made a short speech. First of all he recalled Janos Kadar's Sofia visit in 1979. It was then that the two countries' leaders agreed on the long-term cooperation program, valid till 1990. Now, 4 years later Zhivkov said, we have examined how all this looks in practice, now that it is under way. At present the decisive thing is economic cooperation. Over 20 contracts have come into being in a few years, including many joint venture agreements. On the Bulgarian side this is seen as a great achievement. Todor Zhivkov added that we must see, however, what further possibilities exist for progress.

After this the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee said that at the discussions they also valued political relations highly. There is total identity of views on every issue, both in the area of socialist construction and in international politics. The two are closely connected. We have to carry out our tasks under world conditions that are politically complex and economically difficult. Todor Zhivkov said that the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is a historic task and stressed that our peoples struggle for this together with the entire socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

Finally he praised the resolve with which the MSZMP Central Committee affirmed that despite all the difficulties our objectives can be fulfilled if we work better. The situation is similar in Bulgaria, said the general secretary of the BCP. For example, this year Bulgarian agriculture has been hit with a drought. However, with the opening up of reserves, it is not necessary to resort to compulsory measures which would lower the living standard.

After this Todor Zhivkov spoke in detail about the Bulgarian economic situation, stressing that the key word is quality. He added: Well, the two countries also have this in common.

At the end of the Csepel active meeting, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, thanked Todor Zhivkov for his words.

[Begin Losonczi recording] In connection with our discussions I would like to confirm what Comrade Zhivkov has said. There exists between us the greatest identity of views in the political sphere. Our principles are based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and of internationalism to which both sides give priority and observe in bilateral relations and in party relations above all things to this day. In the economic sphere each side intends to continue to expand the determined long-term economic cooperation. This will be used not only in implementation of an agreement made between socialist countries but as an effective tool of overcoming world-economic problems arising from world economics -- and I am certain that in the near future it will yield even bigger results -- which will ensure the more equal development of our countries independently of the economic crises of the capitalist world. [end recording]

So, the Bulgarian party and state delegation is taking part in a cultural program while this "Evening Magazine" program is on the air. During the day there were other discussions, too. The two premiers, Gyorgy Lazar and Grisha Filipov; Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanish Bonev, Bulgarian deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; as well as Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja and Petur Mladenov held discussions.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS CONTRACT WITH U.S. -- Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Cummins of the United States and Hungary's Mogurt Export/Import firm, Autokut, and institute for research and development of road vehicles, Csepel vehicle factory and Ikarus signed a contract in Budapest Tuesday on the joint development of an advanced 10-litre diesel engine. Cummins is a partner of some years standing and the exported Ikarus buses to the United States are fitted with American engines. Autokut is to design, Csepel vehicle factory to draw up blueprints and prototypes and Csepel to manufacture. Ikarus will be responsible for trial runs. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]

RAKOWSKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 15 JUNE

Warsaw on 15 June Conference

LD152016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The forthcoming visit of John Paul II and its bearing on the internal situation and developments in the international arena were the themes of a meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and foreign journalists.

Opening the press conference, the deputy premier criticized the methods used to report on Poland by Western mass media. He charged that in commentaries and reports there were many deformations and distortions and journalistic articles omitted such facts as the diversification of society, the existence of self-management structures, and the development of a dialogue between the state and the Church.

The deputy premier said that statements made by members of the government were often interpreted tendentiously. Dealing with the expected results of the pope's visit, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed that in view of the exacerbation of the international situation between the East and West, the visit assumed special importance. It could, though it might not, weaken the ring of isolation around our country created by the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies. Rakowski also noted that the papal visit could become a stabilizing factor in the sociopolitical life of Poland and could ease tensions.

Answering questions about the effect that a peaceful visit by John Paul II might have on the possibility of lifting martial law, Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed that a decision on the lifting of martial law depended on the degree of stabilization in the country. The decision would be made by the Military Council of National Salvation, the Council of State, and the Sejm.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated that a decisive voice on this matter would belong to the leading force in our country -- that is, the party -- and that such a decision would be made in conjunction with the allied parties, the United Peasant Party and the SD, and in consultation with the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. Asked about the subject of the talks to be conducted during the forthcoming meeting between John Paul II and the state leadership, Mieczyslaw Rakowski answered that he did not think that the meeting would be confined to making speeches. During closed talks themes of interest to both sides will be dealt with concerning international relations and the situation in Poland.

Referring to the possibility of declaring an amnesty in connection with the pope's visit, Deputy Premier Rakowski pointed out that the release of persons sentenced for offenses under the martial law decree is related to an assessment of the situation in Poland and the prospects for development.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed that nothing will be done that might lead to the exacerbation of the situation in the country.

More on 15 June Conference

LD152032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke of the pope's visit to Poland in his interview for this television station:

[Begin Rakowski recording] The pope's visit has to be seen from several viewpoints. Naturally, there are national interests, there are interests of the Polish state, and interests of citizens in general, but then we must start to sort out those citizens. There are people in Poland who place excessive hopes on the visit: there are those -- here I have in mind small groups made up mostly of extremists from the former Solidarity -- who would like to use the visit for their own purposes which do not coincide with the interests of our people. But there are also people who simply expect the visit to suddenly change something. Besides all this, insofar as I understand the community in which I live and which is also my community because I am part of it, I am convinced that for many millions of people it will be a religious pilgrimage; it will be the object of pride for the leader of the Catholic Church to come to Poland for the second time, the head of the Vatican state, a Pole. I stress again that as far as I know our community, the visit will not incite particular excitement. The people will note it as an important event, very important, but they will be aware that the development of Poland and how soon we emerge from the crisis will depend on our own work. I do not want to minimize in this way the importance of religious feeling, which many Poles possess, but, on the other hand, I would not want to belittle or minimize the importance and role of realistic thinking among many Poles. I simply believe that this way of thinking deserves respect. [end recording]

PAP on 15 June Conference

LD151643 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 15 June -- Beginning today's news conference at the INTERPRESS press centre here, Vice-Premier Rakowski criticized a thesis about the isolation of the authorities and the state organs of People's Poland from society, advocated sometimes in the West. "The dialogue has been going on uninterruptedly," Rakowski stressed. To illustrate the thesis mentioned above, Vice-Premier Rakowski said that members of the former Solidarnosc accounted for 60 to 80 percent of the membership of the new trade unions.

Answering a question whether John Paul II will meet Walesa, Rakowski said that despite the fact that from the point of view of the authorities Walesa is a private person, yet he was involved in a political game. For this reason, such a meeting would be of a political rather than religious character. I think that the Vatican should turn to Poland's authorities about with question, Rakowski said. [sentence as received]

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 7 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU151333 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jun 83 pp 3-5

["Transcript" of the press conference given for foreign journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 7 Jun]

[Text] We are publishing a transcript of the press conference organized for foreign journalists in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw on 7 June:

I hereby open the press conference attended by Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government. Please ask questions.

Jorg Bremer from DIE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, the FRG: I have learned that a number of journalists who wanted to come to Poland in connection with the papal visit were refused visas. Why?

J. Urban: I do not know what you are talking about. Visas for whom?

J. Bremer: Visas for some journalists who wanted to report on the papal visit.

J. Urban: It is normal to refuse visas to some people for various reasons, which it is difficult to generalize about. They are usually individual reasons connected with given individuals. An overwhelming majority of the journalists who apply for visas are granted visas. A huge group of pressmen will extensively report on the papal visit.

David Story, REUTER correspondent, Great Britain: Could you give us any new data about investigations into G. Przemyk's death?

J. Urban: I know that more and more facts are emerging in the course of these investigations in the last few days was like this: A visual reconstruction of the case was made in the militia station at Jezuicka Street. It was attended by the plenipotentiary of Przemyk's mother. All the militiamen who had detained G. Przemyk at Zamkowy Square and who had been at the Jezuicka Street station when G. Przemyk was kept there were paraded before witnesses. In line with the usual practice, they were paraded in company with other men in order to be identified. The plenipotentiary in question was also present at this parade. In addition, a team of four experts was appointed: three experts in forensic medicine and one surgeon who participated in investigations; that is, they were present when the surgeons who had operated on G. Przemyk, the doctors from the ambulance service who had examined Przemyk and the doctors who had carried out a post-mortem examination of G. Przemyk were interrogated. The experts in question will issue a statement on the causes F.G. Przemyk's death and perhaps on the manner in which his injuries were inflicted and will appraise the correctness of the treatment given to him, which is a very important issue. They will also answer the question of whether immediate proper aid could have saved G. Przemky's life. As of yesterday G. Przemyk's mother had not turned up for interrogation. She sent in a doctor's certificate that she should not attend the interrogation. However, her plenipotentiary said that she would come for interrogation. Perhaps she will come today. That is all I can tell you.

Victor M. Ferreras, INFORMACIONES correspondent, Spain: Minister, could you confirm that the hold father and General Jaruzelski will meet on 17 June?

J. Urban: Yes, a talk is programmed between Gen W. Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, on the one hand, and the pope and Primate J. Glemp, on the other. A person-to-person talk is not out of the question.

Yozo Hasegawa, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN correspondent, Japan: Could you reveal some details of the most recent talks between Archbishop A. Silvestrini and Minister S. Olszowski and Gen W. Jaruzelski? Were any conditions attached to the papal visit in Poland?

J. Urban: I cannot reveal details of the talks in question because, as you know, they took place with three Polish personalities, but I can tell you that no conditions which you have in mind were put forward. No, no conditions were put forward, which the communique on Archbishop A. Silvestrini's visit also confirmed. It mentions no conditions. Archbishop A. Silvestrini's visit was part of the 10-year old dialogue between Poland and the Vatican. As the communique in question stated, the sides discussed issues connected with John Paul II's pilgrimage to Poland and the most important international problem, which I would call world problems and problems of peace.

These talks reaffirmed the efforts of our authorities and the Church to ensure that the visit takes place in conditions of calm and dignity. The sides noted a favorable state of the preparations for the visit, which means that there is no question of any conditions and of basic controversies connected with the visit. The sides stressed the constructive atmosphere of the talks and continued to discuss various aspects of the visit, of which there are many because an enormous number of details are involved owing to a very rich and differentiated program. The two sides hope that the results of this pilgrimage will determine the prospects for the further development of mutual relations. I have in mind in this connection both the relations between the government and the Episcopate and between the authorities of People's Poland and the Holy See. The sides' review of the international situation revealed differences in the viewpoints on some international issues, but both Poland and the Holy See declare themselves decisively for the dialogue as the only method of solving conflicts and for extensive international cooperation. May I add that there have been many meetings between the Holy See and the PPR and that it is certain that Archbishop A. Silvestrini's visit will not be the last contact between us.

Correspondent of O GLOBO Brasilian television: We know that on the last day of his visit the pope will have some hours to himself to attend to his personal program, so to speak. In this connection people continue to say that the pope might meet L. Walesa on that very day. Could you tell us whether L. Walesa will be free to move about on that very day and to go to see the pope?

J. Urban: Perhaps I will repeat first of all what Archbishop A. Silvestrini said at Rome Airport on his return from Poland in answer to a question about 23 June, the last day of the pope's visit. He said that the pope wanted to take a look at his fatherland on that day. Asked whether the pope would have meetings outside of the protocol, archbishop A. Silvestrini said: "This is a form of legend which is still circulating. The pope will be everywhere -- as a pope he will be everywhere. It is not that 23 June will be especially reserved for some kinds of secrets. I would say that some myths have emerged in the West about this issue. It is necessary to state that events are developing in absolute calm and as simply as possible."

As you can see, these words show that the 23 June program is a program shrouded in papal discretion and that it is his own private program for touring the country -- some area of the country -- and not for holding political meetings.

O GLOBO correspondent: I would like to repeat the last part of my question. Will Mr Walesa have the freedom of movement he will wish to have on 23 June?

J. Urban: Mr L. Walesa can move about as he likes. However, he has a job and duties connected with it. As far as I know he has applied for leave of absence. I do not know how his application has been dealt with. Mr L. Walesa also has various other obligations to attend to, which are connected with penal and penal-fiscal proceedings, which are continuing. These obligations are at times interpreted in this room as curbs on his freedom of movement. I do not think this is true.

Sylvia E. Odoriz, the EFE press agency, Spain: Can we expect that the papal visit will be followed by full normalization, that is, by the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Polish Government?

J. Urban: Were we able to settle this issue as categorically as you, Madame, have formulated your question, we would not wait until now to announce our decision. The simple fact is that the two sides are interested in improving their relations and perhaps a positive evolution in this direction will result in establishing full diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The thing is that these relations are already quite close and enjoy appropriate status because we have in Rome a team for permanent relations with the Holy See, which in fact discharges the functions of an embassy.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO correspondent, France: A colleague wants me to ask three questions, but perhaps I will only ask two questions because we have to be thrifty these days. The first question concerns the Polish Filmmakers Association. Does not the compromise achieved on this issue prove that positive results can be achieved by methods other than the method of simply delegalizing an association and of creating another association, which is not necessarily a representative one, as was the case with other associations?

The other question concerns the papal visit and Professor Adam Lopatka's interview. The minister asserts that international issues will be discussed during the meeting with Gen. W. Jaruzelski and the holy father. Can the minister confirm that international issues will play an important role in these talks, especially the issues of the struggle for detente and against the arms race?

J. Urban: Please excuse me. I am taking notes not to forget your questions. In my view B. Margueritte should put the question concerning lessons stemming from the compromise reached during the session of the Main Administration of the suspended Polish Filmmakers Association to the functionaries of those artistic associations which still refuse to achieve such a compromise, although our appropriate government bodies have always proposed that the suspended artistic associations should accept such a compromise and such a settlement of problems. It was a joyous event that the leading authorities of the Polish Filmmakers Association agreed to such a compromise. Let me add that as a result of the session of the Main Administration of the Polish Filmmakers Association, conditions have been created for putting the association back into circulation, which I assume will take place in the immediate future. Your second question: I am able to confirm that international issues will play an important role in the talks with the pope. Of course, I am able to confirm that this is the intention and wish of the Polish partners, of the partners on the side of Poland.

I would also like to argue in favor of this wish of ours. It seems to me that there is a hierarchy of the importance of the problems that are of most crucial significance for the Polish people. The top issue is that of survival, of banishing the specter of war. The second issue is the security of our state in its president borders. The third issue is the various problems of the development of domestic relations in Poland, which are meaningful only when the Polish state and the Polish people can face a secure future, which is related to peace. That is why our side will present this hierarchy of issues during the talks.

D. Storey, REUTER: Reports have circulated that during the meeting which General Kiszczak had with representative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, he brought up the incident in St Martin's Church and is supposed to have stated that it was a fact that militiamen had entered the area of the monastery. Could you confirm that militiamen did in fact enter the monastery?

J. Urban: I think I confirmed this a long time ago.

Brian Brumley, correspondent of AP, the United States: For the sake of clarity I would like to ask whether you would specifically confirm that militiamen entered St Martin's monastery and beat up six persons on that day?

J. Urban: Please do not construe questions in this way. I confirm that the functionaries of the order keeping forces did enter the monastery, but I do not confirm that they beat up some persons, which means that I simply possess no credible information on the course of the events in question. These events are being investigated.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Great Britain: I have a question about the future. Minister, do you think that the present constructive Church-state relations will continue after the papal visit? Is the visit a factor to ensure that the relations between the sides will be good after the visit?

J. Urban: We hope that the present constructive relations will not only continue after the visit, but will become even more constructive. Of course, the visit will determine the quality of our relations because no relations are ever constructive enough or completely ideal. Progress depends on the course of the visit itself and on other factors. We hope that the visit's course will be favorable, that is, that it will be peaceful and worthy of the world status and importance of Pope John Paul II. We hope that the course of the visit will be consistent with the intentions of the Holy See and that it will be a pilgrimage of a primarily religious character. We hope that the visit will be consistent with the wish that the nonreligious events and political aspects of it serve international peace and promote normalization in Poland and efforts to overcome the crisis, which was not merely an economic crisis, but previously affected the social, political, and moral areas. This means that the issue is to calm down moods, to promote a more constructive sociopolitical coexistence in Poland, and to alleviate the results of the conflicts that have shaken the country.

D. Storey, REUTER: Could you confirm that a group of representatives of Western banks will come to Poland in the middle of this month to have talks on rescheduling Polish debts? What will be the specific subjects of these talks if they materialize?

J. Urban: I am unable to define the place or the time of such talks. Our talks with commercial banks are continuing. Last year we signed two accords. At present negotiations are continuing on rescheduling our repayments for this year and the next. I stress that these continuing talks involve various meetings. It is not usual to disclose any details before such talks are over. In any case the Polish side is full of good will and hope that the negotiations will be successful. I stress once again that these talks are not some new talks which will begin, but the talks that are continuing, The course of these talks assumes various forms in the technical sense, and one such form is the direct meetings of representatives of the sides concerned. On the other hand, the situation with regard to the loans guaranteed by the governments of the Western states looks different. The loans in question have been guaranteed by 16 countries. The situation in this regard has not changed. Representatives of these governments do not want to begin any negotiations, despite the fact that the Polish side always declares its readiness to begin such negotiations.

Editor R. Ranczewski from the "Television News": Mr Minister, you said that the right conditions have arisen for the Polish Filmmakers Association to start functioning. Could you expand on this?

Jerzy Urban: I mean the reactivation of the Polish Filmmakers Association. The principles behind its functioning are explained in a PAP report which mentions the resolutions that have been adopted, the resignation of the chief administration's presidium with Andrzej Wajda at its head, and of the subsequent appointment of a congress commission which will be the working body preparing for the congress of the Filmmakers Association. This congress is supposed to take place in November this year -- at least that is what the filmmakers community is asking. So the moment the Warsaw authorities make the appropriate decision, the Filmmakers Association will start to function, and its key task and that of its provisional authorities will be to prepare for the congress, which will elect new authorities. The congress commission has already been appointed.

Bernard Guetta from LE MONDE, France: Mr Minister, if political rallies were to take place during the pope's visit, would the government be inclined to pin the responsibility on the Church?

Jerzy Urban: Until now, the government I represent has never stated in advance and will never state who is responsible for events that have never happened. When we say that someone is responsible for something, we say it after the event has happened and when responsibility for it can be traced.

C. Bobinski from THE FINANCIAL TIMES: If the visit indeed results in an easing of social moods, that is to say if the pope's sermons and the Church's activity during the visit bring this about, what sort of contribution do the authorities think they can make to further ease social moods after the visit?

Jerzy Urban: If you took the trouble to read the documents, or more than that the discussions during the last PZPR Central Committee plenum, you would find quite a comprehensive answer to your question which describes how we imagine our policy this year and states which undertakings concerning national accord and the struggle against our political adversaries will constitute the political line which really serves to ease these conflicts.

C. Bobinski from THE FINANCIAL TIMES: I will certainly do so, but I remember Jozef Czyrek's speech in which he said that the time of normalization is unspecified and right now it is not known how long it can last.

Jerzy Urban: Aims to achieve a certain ideal state can never be measured in time at all. We quite simply hope that the visit will encourage and speed up the process of stabilization. But this process does not depend only on the visit; it depends on many events which occur every day. Most of these events do encourage this process, but there are some that interfere with it. Maybe you would care to ask a more specific question because by generalizing, you make the person answering your question philosophize. I cannot answer questions that are so general.

C. Bobinski: Maybe this is because of the talks between the Church and the State. Can you see a date for lifting martial law and introducing an amnesty after the visit?

Jerzy Urban: Such a date is not the subject of talks between the Church and the state because it is the function of the bodies of authority to determine when conditions will be right to lift martial law.

During these talks, the most that Polish state representatives are saying is that martial law will not last a moment longer than necessary. But as long as no mention is made that these conditions have arisen, it is difficult to establish a date when stabilization is so far advanced that the lifting of martial law is possible. When it becomes possible, the date for it will of course be announced.

B. Margueritte: May I ask the following question: We read the following in the communique from yesterday's meeting between General W. Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp: "The premier informed the primate about the state authorities' immediate plans and the steps being taken by the government toward achieving sociopolitical and economic normalization in Poland." The primate was informed by the premier. Could we be informed by you?

Jerzy Urban: Notice the difference between the expressions "informed" and "negotiated." Just because the premier informed does not mean that he negotiated and that negotiations were the purpose of the talks. Of course I cannot say what the premier told the primate because of the confidential nature of the talks. In any case, please do not think there is anything secretive about the talks just because the premier has said many times in public that the date for a final lifting of martial law is nearer rather than farther away. But I think that after the visit, after its successful course, the time will come when the authorities on whom the lifting of martial law depends will quite simply sit down and consider whether the assessment of the current situation gives grounds for any plans to lift martial law. Maybe a date will be made specific.

D. Storey: Mr Minister, you have said in the past that reasons of state security and economic reasons are obstacles on the road to completely lifting martial law. Could you now say which of these reasons are in the forefront today?

Jerzy Urban: It is very difficult to list them in order of importance because there is quite a close correlation between various factors which influence the situation in the country. But maybe I can risk saying now that economic problems and their social consequences are the most important matters for the life of the country right now because the state of security and respect for law and order are improving and progressing quite quickly and one cannot speak about any dangers in this respect. Although economic progress is also taking place, it still does not match the needs of society. Guaranteeing better supplies, combating inflation, and so on are matters on which the country's successful development and the successful evolution of social moods depend.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CLEMENCY MEASURES

LD152334 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Interview with Mrs Eugenia Kemparowa, member of the Council of State, chairman of the Commission for Clemency Affairs, conducted by Marek Baranski; date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Now for the interview with our TV News guest. [Word indistinct] recent press conferences which have been held in Warsaw, the question about clemency is constantly being asked. Viewers have been (?putting) a similar question to television news editors. We have decided to put this question to Mrs Eugenia Kemparowa, member of the Council of State and chairman of the Commission for Clemency Affairs.

[Kemparowa] At the entry into force of the Council of State Resolution of 20 December 1982 on the detailed principles of clemency procedures, 894 people were in penal establishments sentenced to imprisonment for crimes defined in the Martial Law Decree, as well as some regulations of the Penal Code -- crimes committed for political

motives, of course. Up to today, the Council of State has received 795 applications. All of them, of course, have been examined by the Council of State. In the cases of 679 people, the Council of State applied clemency; for 116 people, it did not. Among those who have been reprieved there were 30 women and 67 juveniles. Juveniles are people who, at the time of committing the crime and at the time of sentencing, were under 21 years of age. Regarding that group -- the juveniles -- the Council of State mainly applied conditional suspension of execution of the pronounced sentence. In addition there was a form of clemency which provides the opportunity to annul the sentence by force of law following the successful completion of a trial period.

[Marek Baranski] The data you have given show that not everybody has submitted a request for clemency, and of those who did, all have been released.

[Kemparowa] Yes, it emerges from the data provided by the Ministry of Justice that 73 people who could avail themselves of the particular principles of clemency procedure did not submit such requests, nor was a request submitted on their behalf by authorized or unauthorized persons. [Words indistinct] regarding the group who did not avail themselves of the right of reprieve -- regarding whom the Council of State did not apply clemency -- one can cite several reasons why the Council of State did not take positive decisions. The first, fairly large group, of 50 people, are the organizers of strike actions and other criminal acts; people who drew young people, including students and school pupils, into criminal activity and whose activity led to serious material and intangible losses. This group also includes those people who performed leading roles in these criminal actions.

The second group, which deserves to be stressed and which I mentioned here, was comprised of 48 people previously sentenced many times by the courts and sometimes sentenced several, even a dozen or so times for criminal activities. Many of them have spent half their lives in penal establishments and the crimes we are talking about were committed by them either directly after they left the penal establishment or during the period of probation or on conditional releases, so that their life to date did not give the Council of State any reason to suppose that they should lead an honest life after receiving a reprieve. Third, a small group of nine people: these are the sentenced whose behavior in penal establihsments was reprehensible. Not only did they express no remorse or have a critical attitude toward the acts they had committed, they also demonstrated in the penal establishments their hostility to the system of government; they organized protest actions, and so on. Finally, a small nine-person group of perpetrators...these are people who organized or were members of terrorist organizations, or organizations whose aim it was to accumulate weapons, make attacks on representatives of the authorities. Such people were excluded outright by the resolution on the application of the right of reprieve.

[Baranski] Thank you for the interview.

LOPATKA INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PM160814 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 10 Jun p 3

[Interview with Minister Professor Dr Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, by INTERPRESS correspondent Jolanta Liczbinska; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Minister, recent years have brought us some very meaningful examples of cooperation between the state and the Church.

Which elements of the existing state-church relations do you consider to be the most important, the most up-to-date.

Answer: Not everyone realizes that Poland is the first country in which socialism was brought into contact with Catholicism on such a great scale. Indeed, from 1944 to the present both the state and the Catholic Church have been tackling and attempting to solve problems whch stem from this fact. I should like to stress that this whole process of two contrasting world views coming into contact with each other is in itself a phenomenon typical of our contemporary times, not to say a downright modern one. With their two opposing ideological points of departure existing in the same country and affecting the same nation, these two organizations must coexist side by side. On the one hand we have the Church -- a religious organization with traditionally expansive attitudes, claiming to have, in addition to its religious mission, a mission of instruction not only in matters of faith, but in those concerning all aspects of life; on the other hand, we have the socialist state, based on the ideology of materialism and rejecting all forms of idealism. At the beginning of the process of working out a coexistence it looked as though it would not be possible to overcome the conflict brought about by this ideological contradiction. Life itself has, however, demonstrated that there are certain common values that, as it were, unite the activity of the state and the Church in fundamental matters. These values include the interests of the nation; concern over the independent existence of the Polish state, its security, sovereignty, and the lasting nature of its present borders; raising the living standard of the nation together with achieving a wide-ranging cultural advancement of society; and concern for peace. The desire to maintain world peace, particularly in Europe, and opposition to the arms race -- in particular the nuclear arms race -- are all values of great importance which unite the actions of the state and the Church.

There are, in any case, very many subjects over which we can talk of a concurrence of interests and recommendations of the state and the Church -- such as, for instance, joint action against social plagues. In the historical process of coexistence between the socialist state and the Catholic Church, both these institutions have concluded that the only reasonable solution is to assume and plan for lasting cooperation. It is, of course, essential for the state to recognize that the Church is a church, and for the Church to recognize that the state is a state, and that it is what it is -- namely a lay socialist state. Respect for one's partner's ideological identity is one of the basic conditions of the coooperation between the state and the Church in addition to being a fundamental element of the lasting character of mutual relations between these two organizations.

Question: In a speech delivered at the PRON Congress Premier Jaruzelski said: "...We do not treat cooperation with the church as a temporary, tactical necessity...." In your opinion, what indications point to a lasting character of this cooperation?

Answer: One comes across opinions stating that the state's cooperation with the Church is simply an aspect of a certain tactic, and that at an advantageous moment it will turn into struggle. It seems that the desire to attack the state is not altogether alien to all people in the Church. It also happens sometimes that there are people in the state's structures who think that the cooperation is of a tactical nature. Such attitudes, however, no longer have any significant bearing on the entire structure of the policy -- and this applies equally to both sides. The premier's PRON Congress statement that you quoted, which he subsequently further developed at the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, reflects the actual stand of the government and the actual stand of the state.

The basis for a lasting character of cooperation is provided by acceptance of the realities, both by the state and by the Church. The recognition of the state's lay character -- and the point here is not a recognition in principle, but in practice -- expressed in the church's actions is a phenomenon which bears the mark of a modern attitude. It is clear to the Church today that it is impossible to overthrow the socialist state in Poland and that its political character should be recognized by the Church if only in order not to lose its prestige. The state, on the other hand, does not treat the Church as a transient phenomenon. To the state, the Church is a phenomenon that will occur on a socially significant scale in the existing socialist system, because the religious needs of people are of a relatively lasting character. To imagine socialism in Poland without the Church would be to demonstrate one's ignorance of Polish realities. Socialism should be envisaged with the Catholic Church present. The understanding of the necessity of lasting cooperation between the state and the Church is beginning to be more and more noticeable. This cooperation lies in the interest of the state and the Church alike. I believe that the creation of material conditions safeguarding the satisfaction of the citizens' religious needs, for example, the state's decisions concerning the construction of buildings to be used for religious purposes, are proof of the state's intentions. We are of the opinion that, in conjunction with the need to provide for the material needs of the population in the spheres of education or medical care, it is necessary to safeguard suitable conditions for society to realize its religious needs.

While talking about the moves made by the Church towards meeting the state halfway, it is necessary to mention its work in shaping the attitudes of Poles living abroad, attitudes sympathetic toward our present-day homeland. Priests are active in the Polonia Society.

There is an increasing positive influence exerted by Poland's Episcopate on the Polish priests active in Polish emigre milieus.

Question: Over the course of nearly 40 years since the end of the war, relations between the state and the Church have not always been easy. What conclusions have both the state and the Church drawn from their experience in this matter?

Answer: I would like to point out that even in the most Catholic of states, both in the Middle Ages and today, there have always been cases of various conflicts between state and Church. This is because Church institutions are very extensively developed and, apart from their ideology and their program, they also have material needs and political ambitions. As regards the Polish experience, there are four general conclusions which come to mind. The first and most basic conclusion is that an ideological antagonism between the state and the Church will always exist, and that this situation should be recognized as a natural state of affairs. The second is that that there are certain spheres of Church activity which are of no interest to the state and that there are whole extensive spheres of state activity which should remain outside the bounds of any direct interest on the part of the Church. The third concerns those spheres -- ever increasing — in which there exists the possiblitiy of joint and concerted action in the name of certain overriding common values. And, finally, the fourth: In contradistinction to the struggle of world views, political struggle is not a natural phenomenon of the coexistence of Church and state. The elements of this struggle, present in mutual relations, are highly harmful to both sides and should be avoided. Experience proves that they can be avoided.

We do not stick obstinately to the view, once propounded, that the Church should stay out of the affairs of political life. Today such a stand would be lacking in realism. For the participation of the Church in the political life of the nation can mean the shaping of the latter's political wisdom and its comprehension of historical reasons of state. This participation does not necessarily have to be linked with undertaking political struggle against the state.

Question: What obstacles can still be found to stand in the way of full normalization of state-Church relations?

Answer: The shadows of the past, coming back time and again, and a peculiar wish to return to unrealistic solutions, make up the main obstacle. These attempts to return to the past continue to tell upon the present time to a considerable extent. For relations between the state and the Church to run on partnership principles and to be modern in their character, it is essential to safeguard the lay nature of the state. This was, after all, the system chosen by the majority of states in modern Europe, in both East and West. In Poland this process was begun in 1945 and it has not been completed yet. Obstacles put up in the mutual relations between the state and the Church can be exemplified by the far-reaching attempt to ensure the Catholic religion its formerly enjoyed position within state structures, factories, schools, and other institutions, called for after 1980. We are now making efforts to turn this wave back. The state is taking steps, in a tactful but firm manner, to consistently preserve its lay character. The point is not simply to prevent religious practices taking place in state institutions and religious emblems appearing there, but basically to ensure that the activity of these institutions is of a lay nature. This is essential, if only to ensure real freedom and equal rights to all religious denominations in Poland. There are no less than 34 separate churches and religious organizations active in our country. The domination of one of them would of necessity mean discrimination against the others. Apart from this, the state is obliged to ensure that there are proper conditions to live and work according to the lay principles for nonbelievers and to protect them against situations in which they might be discriminated against by the majority because of their refusal to participate in religious practices. These are, of course, only examples of the difficult situations and the unpleasant conflicts which still continue to occur.

But I would like to say that a very clear tightening of cooperation on all levels of the state and Church structures took place during the preparations for the holy father's visit. I am thinking here of the tightening of relations in Poland and also relations between Warsaw and the Holy See. I think that both sides have taken an enormous step forward in this direction. If we succeed in preserving the positive elements of this achievement in the future, then this will constitute a lasting, long-term benefit arising from John Paul II's visit. But I do not wish to conceal the fact that there have also been shadows of the past darkening our cooperation at times during our preparations for the papal visit.

Question: Minister, a considerable proportion of our society cherishes great hopes connected with the expected visit and with the influence of the moral authority carried by John Paul II. These hopes concern an acceleration of the process of achieving national accord. However, among an equally considerable proportion of our society there is great anxiety felt at the thought of the demonstrations being prepared by the underground and heralded by the foreign press....

Answer: To judge from the statements issued by certain persons and groups in our country and by the exceptionally abundant information in the foreign press, it does indeed seem that these people who understand the need for all-national accord in a different way from our government's understanding will wish to give expression to their political stand during the pope's visit and will want to take advantage of the cover provided by participation in religious gatherings at which John Paul II will be present. Will they really decide to take this step? Time will tell. It seems certain that such a step would not bring them any positive results. They will come up against opposition from the state and also from the Catholic Church, which desires that the religious character of the celebrations be respected. We also have reasons to claim that such demonstrations would not meet with John Paul II's approval either.

When undertaking numerous efforts to prepare the pope's visit to Poland, the state authorities took account of the possibility that political opponents could use this visit to stage demonstrations. However, the authorities think that these acts, even if they do occur in places, cannot pose any serious threat to the process of national accord. The government hopes that in the final outcome John Paul II's visit will be advantageous not only to the Church, but to the people's state, which should in the overall reckoning bring advantages to the whole nation. And this is the most important criterion.

PRON RESOLUTION ON MORALS, SOCIAL EDUCATION

AU151115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 83 p 4

[Resolution adopted by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) on the "Tasks Facing PRON in Implementing Moral Rebirth and Citizens' Social Education"]

[Text] The decisions of the First PRON Congress contained in the program documents attach special importance to moral rebirth and citizens' social education and they state that people's attitudes are of fundamental importance for finally overcoming the current crisis. The congress has recognized these matters as one of the long-term goals of the movement.

I. An improvement in the attitudes of the citizens is essential in order to repair the Republic. This repair involves reforming the state, since the above two processes are closely interrelated. PRON will aim to implement, in turn, all those requirements whose realization will strengthen the role of society and of individuals in the state. The National Council is obligating the Executive Committee together with its Presidium and commissions to constantly work on the implementation of the First PRON Congress' decisions aimed at the above goal -- at protecting law and order more effectively, increasing the participation of citizens in government, administration, and legislative work, and on increasing citizens' activity and responsibility.

II. Moral rebirth and citizens' social education are processes which should take place side by side. With this in mind, the National Council and its bodies recognize the following as basic values:

-- placing people before objects;

-- creating such values as social justice, tolerance, and warm-heartedness; sensitivity to the needs and duties of others; placing group aims above individual ones; and creating concern for the good of the socialist state;

-- respecting work as a basis for achievements by individuals and society as a whole; recreating the capability to do good work; properly publicizing the proper attitudes behind and an understanding of work as a form of creative self-realization by man; and encouraging honesty in performing duties and hard work;

-- encouraging savings and efficient management as well as modesty, understood not as denial but as an expression of commonsense and personal restraint.

The National Council wishes to point out that these values are universal and independent of the motivations shared by our society, and especially that they conform both to Christian ethics and to Marxist principles. The education processes designed to introduce these values should take place in a climate which respects various convictions concerning world outlook, and they should involve a wide-ranging exchange of views.

The National Council declares that propagating political, historical, economic, and legal culture and knowledge and making young people aware of their national identity are essential for citizens' social education.

III. In the face of the growing threat to peace in the world and the disastrous growth of tension and armaments, the National Council stresses that active support by citizens for the Polish state's peaceful policy being implemented on the international forum is essential.

PRON is ready to act jointly with all constructive forces in the world for the sake of defending peace and security, which are supreme values.

The Council considers it essential that bringing people up for the cause of peace should be an important feature of education and the shaping of social consciousness.

IV. Effective activity for the sake of moral rebirth and citizens' social education demands cooperation between all the movement's bodies and social organizations, trade unions, creative associations, and self-management bodies.

Respecting the authority of the Catholic Church and of other religious denominations, the National Council stresses that moral rebirth and citizens' social education are a worthy basis for joint activity between these churches and the movement. The National Council believes that there is an urgent need to establish working contacts with lay activists in the various denominations and indicates that commissions and other teams set up by PRON councils may serve the establishment and development of these contacts.

Welcoming with deep satisfaction Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, the National Council is convinced that this visit will serve the cause of moral rebirth, will speed up the achievement of peace and stability among our community, and will serve to overcome the divisions among society.

V. The family and the school play an important role in the process of moral rebirth and citizens' education. The National Council stresses the importance of correct contacts between family and school and of agreement between the two as far as the development of moral, intellectual, and physical values of children and young people are concerned. The Council also stresses the importance of preparing young people to take a responsible part in public life. An effective implementation of the education process by families and schools means that they must guarantee the basic needs of young people, which is especially important in today's difficult conditions. With this in mind, the National Council hereby obligates the Executive Committee, its Presidium, and the Council's commissions to work out -- jointly with the movement's local bodies and social organizations -- a report on the basic needs of families, children, and schools. The conclusions of this report should be presented to the Council of Ministers and the Sejm in order to establish current and future education activity and social policy so that these conclusions may help the movement control and correct the above activity.

VI. Celebrations of important anniversaries for the nation should serve the goals of citizens' social education and the propagation of these goals. The National Council is suggesting changes in the way these anniversaries are celebrated. Celebrations cannot be restricted to a formal ceremony; they should be full of patriotic thought, exert an energetic influence on citizens' attitudes, and strengthen national, historic, and political awareness.

With this in mind, PRON and its National Council are assuming patronage of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of People's Poland, the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, and the 40th anniversary of the return of the western and northern territories to their motherland.

The National Council hereby places the Executive Committee and its Presidium under an obligation to give this patronage a full and deep meaning, and its appeals to all the movement's bodies to undertake action for the above purpose.

VII. The shaping of correct attitudes toward work and the firm establishment in the minds of people of the meaning of intelligent work is being accompanied by other transformations -- transformations in the material sphere. Economic reform is being implemented, whose aim is to increase the incomes of Poles and improve their lives and working conditions. The National Council stresses that those features of the reform that encourage enterprises to be independent, self-managing, and more efficient, are especially valuable. Through its national and local bodies, PRON will support the introduction of these very features of reform, seeking at the same time partnership with the trade unions.

The movement's factory bodies have a special role to play. They can act in various ways in order to create good work, good management, and honesty.

VIII. Fighting to achieve positive attitudes and values, Pron and its National Council must at the same time adopt a stance toward the negative phenomena concerning people's attitudes and conduct. These phenomena include social pathology, which covers addictions, especially alcoholism and drug addition, as well as all forms of criminal activity, ranging from speculation to parasitism, corruption, dishonesty, and theft.

As far as is currently possible, the movement is giving priority to all activities which prevent the corruption of the young generation.

Counteracting alcololism and drug addiction are exceptionally important matters. With the help of specialists, social organizations, and other bodies, PRON bodies could publicize the law on bringing people up to be sober and the effects of breaking the law.

Another exceedingly important matter is combatting the causes of crime and counteracting it. The National Council indicates the danger inherent in the relaxation of social self-discipline and in the toleration of misdemeanors concerning personal morality and social justice which only seem to be minor. The Council indicates the need for a climate of condemnation for all phenomena and attitudes of this kind.

The National Council appeals to all the movements' structures and bodies to commence activity which serves the implementation of this resolution.

The National Council will obligate the Executive Committee, its Presidium, and its commissions to commence activity which serves the implementation of this resolution.

The National Council will obligate the Executive Committee, its Presidium, and its commissions to commence work on implementing the idea of national accord and citizens' social education.

The National Council of PRON, Warsaw, 10 June 1983

WRITERS' UNION FAILS TO MEET AS PLANNED

LD152102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] As we reported earlier the authorities have given their consent for the central board of the Polish Writers' Union (ZLP) to hold a meeting today in order to remove the causes preventing normal creative and professional activity by the Polish writers' organization. The meeting was to help create conditions among the writers for the normalization of the situation and for the gradual removal by the authorities and the writers' representatives of the tension and conflicts that are the reason for the union's suspension.

The ZLP leadership has not availed itself of the opportunity created by the authorities which acted in good will, for a positive solution to the union's internal problems. The scheduled meeting of the ZLP central board has not been held.

SOLIDARITY RADIO BROADCASTS IN WARSAW 15 JUNE

NC151814 Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 15 (AFP) -- Outlawed Radio Solidarity today broadcast for five minutes before being drowned out by music from an unidentified transmitter. The broadcast, perfectly audible in central Warsaw, included what was said to be conversation in the Vatican in January 1981 between Pope John Paul II and Solidarity chief Lech Walesa. This was followed by a message from underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak welcoming the pope to Poland. The broadcast had been announced in pamphlets beforehand.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS OFFICERS

LD151742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski, has received the leadership of the Office of Religious Affairs. The talks dealt with the work of the office to implement denominational policy and prepare for the visit of John Paul II to Poland. Present at the meeting were head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka, Director General Aleksander Merker, and directors of sections.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY PAPAL VISIT COMMITTEE

AU161114 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 14 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Communique issued by the committee for organizing the pope's visit and receiving the pope in Warsaw]

[Text] One can already say that the wait for the holy father's arrival is accompanied on a national scale by intensive spiritual and organizational work. Dozens of meetings and decisions covering both the entire country and individual dioceses testify to the enormity of this work. Thousands of people have taken part in preparing for the pope's visit and hundreds of thousands are taking pains to make sure that the holy father's pilgrimage works out wonderfully and in a way that befits a nation which has the honor of belonging to the great family of Christian nations for over a thousand years.

The following remains to be done before the holy father's arrival: tidy up the streets, roads, and immediate vicinities of our places of residence; adorn all churches, chapels, and roadside crosses; and decorate all houses, balconies, and windows. Let us do this as early as 15 June and let us try to retain thsese decorations until the holy father leaves for Rome, in other words until 23 June.

Another important matter is our spiritual preparations for meeting with the Peter of our times, John Paul II. Let us take part in "parish days of expectation" and let us all perform the sacrament of atonement in our respective parishes. Clergymen will try to make this easier for the faithful. Guest clergymen who possess jurisdiction in their own dioceses will enjoy powers of absolution also on the territory of the Archdiocese of Warsaw.

Let us remember that all of us are invited to the meeting with the holy father without exception. Let us accept his pastoral words and blessing at Warsaw airport, en route to the cathedral, during Holy Mass for the deceased primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and finally in the Praga Stadium.

While preparing for our meeting with the holy father, let us not forget about the Jubilee of Redemption, in other owrds the Holy Year, during which every Catholic possessing sanctifying grade has the possibility of receiving plenary indulgence. In order to receive it, let us try to complete at least the last few kilometers of our pilgrimage on foot. We will treat this mortification as a gift for the holy father and will at the same time arouse in ourselves the desire to receive indulgence.

A still greater gift which we will certainly make voluntarily and present to the holy father, and our tortured Fatherland as well, is the gift of abstinence, in other words refraining from alcoholic beverages at least during the holy father's stay in Poland. Just as we have shown solidarity in the past, let us also do so today in good. [as published] Let the smiling faces of children and the sober heads of adults bring joy to the people who have come. We will also be polite and good-natured, and will help each other. Let us show once again that our nation is capable of mobilizing itself for a good cause and that it deserves respect.

In order to lay even greater emphasis on the ceremonious nature of the great days of meeting with the pope, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, will give all participants in pilgrimages, in other words pilgrims coming to Warsaw and families who accommodate them, dispensations from the requirement to observe the fast on Friday, 17 June.

The holy father's visit in Poland will last from 16 to 23 June. Besides Warsaw, his holiness will visit the following paces in turn: Niepokalanowo Czestochowa, Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw, St Anna Mountain, and Krakow. We are all invited to these places. Let everyone who has the time and strength hurry to the trail of the papal visit. No one has the right to prevent us doing so. Placing any local obstacles and restrictions whatsoever is not in accordance with the decisions made at the highest Church-state level.

On Saturday, 18 June, from 0930 to 1530, the holy father will be in Niepokalanow, where he will pay homage to the patron of our times, St Maksymilian Kolbe, who was canonized not long ago. Inside the Niepokalanow shrine, his holiness will meet, among others, farmers who are associated in spiritual communities of farmers. These will arrive from all over Poland in order to hear the word of God and present the pope with a gift of crops from their own fields.

Next, we invite our young people to take part in a pilgrimage to Czestochowa. When he arrives the Jasna Gora shrine from Niepokalanow on Saturday, 18 June, he wishes to meet with young people from all over Poland at 2000.

Our young people from central Poland, both academic and working people, as well as schoolchildren from cities and rural areas, should not be absent at this meeting. It is desired that agricultural young people come to Czestochowa dressed in their regional costumes, while young people from the cities should stress their independence by means of decorative features of clothing.

The next day, Sunday, 19 June at 1000, there will be a national ceremony in Czestochowa to honor the 600th anniversary of the presence of the miraculous picture of the holy mother inside the Jasna Gora shrine. Together with invited delegates from foreign episcopates, the holy father will perform High Mass and give a jubilee sermon. This will be a great day for the entire Polish nation, which warmly worships its queen from Jasna Gora and places its future in her hands. Together with the holy father, our compatriot, let us stand before her scarred face and ask her for her motherly protection over the entire universal church and over our fatherland. The Mother of God awaits us on Sunday, 18 June, at Jasna Gora!

Wladyslaw Miziolek, chairman of the Organizational Committee for the Reception of the Holy Father, John Paul II, in Warsaw -- Warsaw, 10 June 1983.

WESTERN SPECULATION ON POPE'S VISIT VIEWED

LD161017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The pope hasn't even come to Poland yet, but Western broadcasts are already trying to recapitulate his stay in the country, to speculate on political gains and losses this pilgrimage could bring for the West and the opposition. The Voice of America, for example, is concerned that the pope's visit will strengthen those moods which make the Poles reconciled with reality. On the other hand, it implicates that the visit could contribute, as the American broadcasting station puts it, to increasing the spirit of resistance among Polish society.

This spirit of resistance should, in the near or late future, bear fruits of consequences expected by the West. Otherwise, as one of the participants in the discussion on expected results of the Pope pilgrimage admits at the station's microphone: "I can't see the reason for the pope's visit."

It is not the first and only confirmation of the truth that for particular milieus in the West, only those occurrences and events which act to socialism's disadvantage make sense. So, one cannot be surprised by the critical ambiguous tone of anti-Polish political forces when speaking about the religious pilgrimage of the pope to his homeland.

KOMMUNIST DELEGATION RECENTLY PAYS VISIT

WA151610 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of NOWE DROGI, a delegation representing KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Poland from the end of May to the beginning of June. The CPSU delegation was headed by Yuriy Malchanov, Collegium member and director of the Foreign Section. The delegation visited Warsaw, Krakow, and Oswiecim and became acquainted with selected problems concerning the domestic situation and foreign policy of the PPR, the activity of the PZPR, and the role of NOWE DROGI.

Members of the delegation held talks in the PZPR Central Committee with Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, and Jerzy Slabicki, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department. The KOMMUNIST delegation was shown the most important theoretical and practical problems of international cooperation by the PPR during a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the management of the Polish Institute of International Affairs. The delegation held talks with the editorial board of NOWE DROGI with the participation of editor-in-chief Stanislaw Wronski. As a result of these talks, it was decided to continue cooperation between the two editorial boards and to continue the exchange of editors, publications, and materials.

SOVIET MARITIME MININSTER MEETS MADEJ, OFFICIALS

LD152246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] An official Soviet Government delegation to the Poznan international fair has been staying in Poland since 11 June. It is headed by Minister of the Maritime Fleet Timofey Guzhenko. Minister Guzhenko was received by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej and Stanislaw Gebala, head of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department. The Soviet delegation also has met Minister of the Maritime Economy Jerzy Korzonek and Minister of Iron, Steel, and Engineering Industry Edward Lukosz. During the talks a review and assessment was made of the current cooperation between the two countries in maritime economy. Prospects for future development were also discussed.

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC TRADE APPOINTMENT -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Materka under secretary of state of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

APPOINTMENTS TO CC DEPARTMENTS -- The 31 May 12th Central Committee plenum confirmed the following appointments: Wladyslaw Loranc as head of the Ideological Department; Witold Nawrocki as head of the Culture Department; and Stefan Zawodzinski as head of the Agriculture Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 83 p 5 AU]

CULTURE MINISTRY APPOINTMENT -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Edward Golebiowski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Culture and Art. E. Golebiowski is a member of the ZSL. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Jun 83 p 8 AU]

TRADE UNION REGISTRATION -- Warsaw 15 Jun -- In the 8 months of the trade union law, Polish courts registered 22/18 [as received] new trade unions out of the total of 15,814 applications, a Justice Ministry press spokesman announced today. He said the courts examined 14,949 registration requests, refusing to register 137 unions and discontinuing proceedings in 94 cases. The biggest number of trade unions has been registered in the province of Katowice — 1,167, Warsaw --898, Opole [word indistinct] Szczecin -- 961, Olsztyn -- 541, Wroclaw -- 490, Bydgoszcz -- 476, Gdansk -- 422, Krakow -- 422 and Poznan -- 404. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 15 Jun 83 LD]

SOVIET ECONOMIC GROUP VISITS -- A group of Soviet economic experts visiting Poland has familiarized itself with our experiences in the implementation of the economic reform both at the central level and in industrial enterprises as well as at the level of the voivodship party echelons and regional authorities [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 15 Jun 83 LD]

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 14 JUNE

AU140904 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0836 GMT on 14 June begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, on an official friendly visit to Romania. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and "other members of the party-state leadership" have come to the airport to welcome the Mongolian leader and his wife, Anastasya Filatova.

The two party-state leaders reportedly review a military honor guard. The national anthems of Romania and Mongolia are played. After being introduced to the Romanian officials and Mongolian embassy staff present, the Mongolian leader, accompanied by Nicolae Ceausescu, views the march-past of the honor guard. The announcer adds that Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal is accompanied on this visit by Damingiyn Gombojab, member of the politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Anastasya Ivanovna Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Commission of the MPR Children's Fund; Choynoryn Suren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Mongolian side in the joint Romanian-Mongolian commission for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation; T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and other party-state officials. The live relay ends at 0852 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

Tsedenbal Calls on Ceausescu

AU141835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1983 -- In the afternoon of June 14, the party and state leaders of Romania and Mongolia, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, had a first exchange of opinions, prior to official talks, at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest. It was occasioned by the formal call the Mongolian leader and his wife, A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, paid to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of the friendship and mutual esteem characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Ceausescu Toasts Tsedenbal

AU160754 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jun pp 1,3

[Text of Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at the 14 June dinner given in Bucharest for Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, esteemed Comrade Anastasya Tsedenbal, dear guests of the MPR, comrades and friends: we are happy to welcome you again on Romanian soil and to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, and to the other members of the MPR party-state delegaton warm greetings and to wish you welcome in our country, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and on my own behalf.

Your visit is an expression of the good Romanian-Mongolian relations of friendship and collaboration, of the joint wish of our parties, countries and peoples to further strengthen their manysided cooperation. We note with satisfaction that over the past years the economic collaboration and cooperation between our countries has expanded, the cooperation in science, education, culture has broadened, contacts and exchanges of experience on a party and state line among mass and public organizations have intensified.

I am of the opinion that all conditions exist for the Romanian-Mongolian relations -- solidly grounded on the principles of socialism, on mutual esteem and regard, on full equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, solidarity and mutual assistance -- to further develop powerfully in all fields of activity.

The achievements both the Romanian and the Mongolian peoples score in socioeconomic development provide new possibilities of steadily expanding and diversifying economic, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges of intensifying the collaboration between our parties and countries. I am convinced that during the talks we have started today we will identify new ways and possibilities of raising the level of these relations for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

During your visit you will get acquainted directly with the concerns and achievements of the Romanian people, with its determination to work together around the Romanian Communist Party -- the leading political force of the entire nation -- for implementing the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, with its wish of peace and collaboration.

Our party and state pay special attention to international developments, take an active part in the constructive settlement of the major questions confronting our epoch. We know that our people, just as all the peoples of the world, can attain their aspirations after progress and welfare only in conditions of peace and full security. That is why we make all efforts and cooperate closely with all the peoples, with the advanced forces everywhere for the firm assertion of the policy of peace, of respect for national independence, of international collaboration and detente.

Within our general policy, we attach particular importance to the steady development of the relations with all the socialist countries, consistently militate for the strengthening of their unity and collaboration considering it as a prerequisite for strengthening the forces of socialism, for enhancing its prestige and influence in the world. We also promote broad relations with the developing and non-aligned countries, we expand economic, technical, scientific and relations in other areas with all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We firmly lay at the basis of these relations the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, of non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

As is natural, we pay special attention to the situation in Europe, campaign for a stop in the siting of further medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for a united Europe of peace and collaboration, free from any kind of nuclear weapons.

We consider that the major questions of our days are the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Peace cannot be ensured through further arms but through their reduction and destruction, through the achievement of a balance of forces at an ever lower level of arming. Voicing the Romanian people's will of peace, Romania and the RCP will take further action, with all their forces, for the attainment of the vital desideratum of disarmament, for the safeguarding of the peoples' fundamental right to life and peace, to a free and dignified existence.

Romania firmly militates for the cessation of any military action and for the settlement of all interstate problems by political means and through negotiations alone. In this spirit, Romania considers that everything possible should be done so as real results be obtained in 1983 in the resolution of the Middle East conflict, for the achievement of a global, lasting and just peace in that area. Romania actively supports the national liberation movements, the peoples' struggle against foreign domination, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the racist and apartheid policies.

We have consistently been and worked for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order based on full equality and equity. In this spirit, Romania takes an active part in the current UNCTAD session in Belgrade, determined to make her full contribution to its successful unfolding, as the peoples expect it to pave the way for a real and equitable cooperation among all states to the end of surmounting the difficulties brought about by the world economic crisis, liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order which should ensure a faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

We think that all the states of the world, whatever their size or social system, should participate, on an equal footing, in solving the problems facing mankind nowadays.

We are determined to steadily strengthen our cooperation with the socialist countries, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for disarmament, for the elimination of the danger of war, for security and peace, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

Once again expressing my conviction that your visit will mark a new and important contribution to developing Romanian-Mongolian relations, I want to make a toast to:

-- Growing friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples!

-- The progress and prosperity of the friendly Mongolian people, and new successes in their future work!

-- The health of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and president of the MPR Great People's Hural!

-- The health of Comrade Anastasya Tsedenbal!

-- The health of the other Mongolian guests!

-- The health of all of you! (lively applause)

Official Talks Start

AU142016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/6/1983 -- Official talks started at the Palace of the State Council on Tuesday, June 14, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the CC of the RCP, head of the Chancellors' Office of the CC of RCP; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic; Gheorghe Manta, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Ulaan Baatar.

For Mongolia by: D. Gombojab, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the MPRP; C. Suren, member of the CC of the MPRP, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Mongolia of the Mongolian-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration; T. Namsray, member of the CC of the MPRP, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, adviser to the general secretary of the CC of the MPRP, head of the General Section of the CC of the MPRP, T. Balhaajab, member of the CC of the MPRP, head of the Foreign Relations Section of the CC of the MPRP; D. Saldan, member of the CC of the MPRP, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, D. Yondon, member of the CC of the MPRP, first deputy minister of Foreign affairs; N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the CC of the MPRP, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest; B. Navcia [spelling as received]; and B. Nanzad [spelling as received], directors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; D. Ariumbold [spelling as received], personal secretary of the general secretary of the CC of the MPRP.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and pointed out that his visit to Romania was important moment in the evolution of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Romanian party and state leader expressed his conviction that the current Romanian-Mongolian summit dialogue would confer new dimensions on the friendly relations between the two parties countries and peoples, both bilaterally and internationally.

In his turn, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal addressed a warm salute to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian party and state leadership and the Romanian people. He also cordially thanked for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and for the hospitality with which he was welcomed, saying that he saw in it a significant expression of the friendly feelings the Romanian and Mongolian peoples nurture for each other.

The two party and state leaders reasserted their belief that the exchange of opinions they were to effect the following days on a series of questions of mutual interest, and the measures and decisions they were to jointly take would further amplify the Romanian-Mongolian relations.

Under the sign of the mutual wish to strengthen and develop the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal started their official talks.

The two party and state leaders informed each other of the course of socialist construction in Romania and Mongolia, of the activity carried on by the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for the implementation of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP and of the 18th Congress of the MPRP, respectively. It was stressed that the achievements scored so far by the two countries in building the new system contributed to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, to the cause of peace, detente and progress.

The fact was highlighted that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic witnessed steady development on multiple planes. Likewise, it was considered that favourable possibilities and conditions existed for a broader development of those relations, of economic exchanges in particular, in accordance with the two countries and peoples' interests and aspirations. Both sides expressed the willingness to capitalize the existing possibilities as efficiently as possible with a view to deepening the collaboration between Romania and Mongolia on the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes.

It was emphasized that the sustained promotion of the Romanian-Mongolian relations was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, serving alike the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace. Views started to be exchanged on the main international issues, which are to be continued during the following rounds of talks.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of friendship, of full understanding and mutual esteem.

Talks Resume; Other Events

AU150934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/06/1983 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal were resumed in Bucharest, on June 15.

Romanian and Mongolian officials participate in the talks. In the same atmosphere of friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem, the two party and state leaders continue their exchange of views on bilateral and international problems of mutual interest.

On June 15 in the morning, the Mongolian party and state leader received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. The same morning Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism, in Bucharest.

Talks Continue

AU151846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1983 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal continued in Bucharest on June 15.

Further main aspects of the current international life were approached during the new round of talks.

In that context it was stressed that the world political situation was deteriorating following the intensification of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in particular, the perpetuation and worsening of states of tension and conflict in various parts of the globe, the sharpening world economic crisis -- which jeopardizes to an ever greater extent peoples' freedom and independence, the peace of the whole mankind. It was assessed that under the current particularly complex international circumstances all states' efforts should be channelled towards lessening tension, safeguarding peace, resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, settling all states of conflict, all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations exclusively, towards the strict observance in international relations of the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, of each nation's right to develop free on road to economic and social progress.

It was assessed by common agreement that the major questions of the present-day world were the prevention of war and the ensurance of peace, the halting of the arms race and the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The significance was stressed of intensified efforts for preventing the deployment of new medium-range missiles, for creating denuclearized zones on the European Continent and in other parts of the world. The need was also emphasized for firm action to eradicate underdevelopment, to build a new international economic order which should facilitate the faster progress of all countries, of the backward ones first and foremost, ensure world economic and political stability.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal reiterated the will of the RCP and of the MPRP, of Romania and of Mongolia to cooperate ever more closely in the struggle for the resolution of the major issues of our epoch, to further develop their cooperation with the other socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, being convinced that the strengthening of their solidarity and unicy is a highly important prerequisite for the triumph of the policy of detente, disarmament and peace, for the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The talks pass in a friendly atmosphere of full understanding and mutual esteem.

Leaders Visit Plant, Museum

AU151850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1983 -- On Wednesday, June 15, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal saw round "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest.

The two party and state leaders were accompanied by Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Pana and Ilie Verdet, just as by the Mongolian officials.

"23 August" enterprise is one of the important units of the Bucharest industry specialized in engines, locomotives and other highly complex aggregates and technological equipment required by the national economy. At the end of the visit the distinguished Mongolian guest signed the visitor's book of the enterprise.

Next, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and the officials accompanying him visited a residential area in Bucharest municipality.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal together with Elena Ceausescu and A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova saw round in the afternoon of June 15 the Museum of History of Romania, a cultural establishment which, through the multitude of its exhibits, truthfully reconstructs the life and multimillenary civilization on Romania's soil.

Taking part in the visit were Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Miu Dobrescu, Suzana Gadea and the Mongolian officials.

Many Bucharesters who were in front of the museum warmly greeted the two party and state leaders.

In the museum's hall, the distinguished messengers of the Mongolian people attentively looked at the exhibits, writing down their particular impressions in the visitor's book.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova paid them a visit to the Bucharest underground.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GENSCHER'S VISIT

AU011825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 83

["Joint Communique" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] On June 1 West German Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister for foreign affairs, concluded his Romanian visit (May 31-June 1) during which he called on President Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom he exchanged views in depth in relation to the stage attained by and the possibilities existing for developing further the bilateral relations on multiple planes, as also in relation to international problems of mutual interest.

The joint communique on the visit, released in Bucharest today, mentions also that the talks conducted with the Romanian foreign minister covered the bilateral relations between the two countries and aspects of the international situation.

The two foreign ministers, reads the communique, noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-West German exchanges and cooperation witnessed a generally positive development. They expressed the resolve of the two sides to make all efforts in view of expanding and deepening further the bilateral relations in all the domains of mutual interest, to the advantage of the two peoples, of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The two foreign ministers brought to the fore the importance of the summit interviews and reasserted the will to continue the wide dialogue between the two countries at all levels in view of dynamizing and giving an impetus to the collaboration and the mutual exchanges. They agreed in this respect that the visits at a governmental and parliamentary level, as well as the ties between towns, trade unions and civic organizations in the two countries made an important contribution to better mutual understanding.

The two ministers reasserted the resolve of the two countries to make all efforts in view of intensifying the trade exchanges and economic cooperation, of improving the structure of exchanges so that they may come to an ever higher level, in agreement with the possibilities of the two countries' economies.

The sides agreed to renew the agreement on economic, industrial and technical collaboration signed on June 29, 1973.

In view of attaining these targets the governments of the two countries are ready to contribute with concrete measures to the deepening of the bilateral economic, technical, scientific and financial collaboration and of the collaboration on third markets.

At the same time the sides agreed to intensify the collaboration in the field of cultural exchanges for a better mutual knowledge. The sides expressed the mutual wish to promote and expand the exchanges and collaboration on a youth line and among the sports organizations in the two countries. The sides appreciated the collaboration between them in the humanitarian field and expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached. They reasserted the intention that the humanitarian problems be dealt with in a spirit of confidence, good-will and understanding mutually, according to the principles included in the bilateral and international documents.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems the two ministers expressed their countries' worry at the deterioration of the international situation. They expressed the belief that all the states had to collaborate for reaching disarmament, balance being achieved in this respect at ever lower levels.

The two ministers agreed that in view of consolidating peace there is a need for strict observance of the national independence, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, renunciation of force and of the threat of force, for solving all the problems peacefully through negotiations.

The two ministers agreed that at present exists the possibility, at this year's Madrid reunion, to come to its conclusion in positive results. They pointed out the need for all efforts to be made so that the problems under discussion may be solved immediately, so that there may be reached a substantial, balanced final document. The successful conclusion of the reunion and the calling of a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe would give a positive impetus to the process of detente and collaboration on the continent.

The two sides conducted talks extensively on the problems of limiting arms and of disarmament, particularly as concerns the intermediate-range nuclear weapons, and spoke up for a successful conclusion, as soon as possible, of the Geneva negotiations on these weapons.

The two ministers highlighted the importance of eliminating underdevelopment, of reducing the gaps between the developed countries and the developing ones, and of endorsing measures to favour a more rapid progress of all the peoples, of the lagging countries in the first place. They exchange opinions on the hotbeds of conflict that threaten peace in various parts of the world and declared for solving all interstate divergencies peacefully, through negotiations.

The two foreign ministers noted the important role incumbent on the United Nations Organization as regards the collaboration in view of solving the great problems confronting the contemporary world, of consolidating international peace and security. They expressed their countries' resolve to collaborate within the UN and other international bodies.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the open, sincere atmosphere in which the talks passed and at the fruitful results of the visit. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, invited Romanian Minister Stefan Andrei to pay a visit to the Federal Germany. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date is to be established through diplomatic channels.

ANDREI, DOBRIN RECEIVE IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU151851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/6/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, met with Iraqi Parliamentary delegation, led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq.

During the talk reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, the joint wish being emphasized to further work for the more powerful development of the bilateral relations on multiple planes, for the benefit of both peoples, of peace and security in the world.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international political questions. Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, had an interview with the Iraqi parliamentary delegation, led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq.

Reference was made on the occasion to the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples, the wish being expressed to further develop bilateral collaboration for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of peace and understanding in the world.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS MUBARAK IN CAIRO

AU152010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 15/6/1983 -- A message of friendship was conveyed to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Husni Mubarak thanked for the message and requested that warm and friendly greetings to conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu. The messages were exchanged during the reception by Egypt's president of Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, now on a visit to that country. During the interview, reference was made to the fine relations of friendship, mutual understanding and esteem established between the two countries, and the joint wish was highlighted to expand and amplify links on a youth line.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

LUMEA PROPOSES BALKAN DENUCLEARIZATION AGENCY

AU131523 [Editorial Report] Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian on 9 June carries on pages 18 and 19 a 1,200-word article by Nicolae Ecobescu and Ion Pascu which winds up their series entitled "The Denuclearization of the Balkans -- One of Romania's Major Initiatives." In this last installment, the authors suggest that "in order to ensure an orderly process of denuclearization of the Balkans it appears necessary to establish an international body formed of representatives of each of the signatories. Such a body could be called the 'Agency for the Denuclearization of the Balkans' (ADE)."

The functions of this body are described as providing a framework for cooperation toward the implementation of the objective stated; organizing periodic or special consultations; monitoring compliance with the commitments assumed; and relations with UN and other related international organizations. After elaborating on the composition of such a body (general conference, executive council, scientific council, and secretariat) the authors conclude that "denuclearization constitutes an organic component of a greater objective, which is to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- By a presidential decree, Comrade Dumitru Popa was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, replacing Comrade Nicolae Mihai who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 83 p 5 AU] An exchange of messages took place in Belgrade between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mika Spiljak, SFRY Presidency president, when the latter received Comrade Dumitru Popa who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY. During the meeting, Comrade Mika Spiljak stressed the excellent relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, the lasting basis of which was set by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, and the determination to raise Romanian-Yugoslav relations in all fields onto a new level. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 83 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA -- The new Romanian ambassador to Mongolia, Gheorghe Manta, has presented his credentials to Mongolian leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. On the occasion, the sides reasserted the desire to further develop bilateral relations in various areas. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 83 p 6 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA DEPARTS -- New Delhi, (AGERPRES) 8/6/1983 -- Dumitru Niculescu, Romanian ambassador in New Delhi, called on Premier Indira Gandhi, on a farewell call at the conclusion of his Indian mission. On the occasion messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Indian premier. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 8 Jun AU]

TOURISM PACT WITH POLAND -- Jan Cisowski, chairman of Poland's General Committee for Tourism, paid a visit to our country between 31 May and 4 June. He conducted talks at the Ministry of Tourism on developing tourist cooperation between Romania and Poland. The guest also visited tourist attractions in Bucharest, on the Black Sea shore, in the Prahova Valley, and in Brasov County. On Saturday, the last day of the visit, Nicolae Gavrilescu, minister of tourism and sports, and the chairman of the Polish General Committee for Tourism signed a tourist cooperation agreement for 1983-85. The signing was attended by Polish Ambassador to Bucharest Boleslaw Koperski. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 83 p 5 AU]

UNCTAD SESSION CONTINUES; DELEGATES SPEAK

Ecuadoran Minister

PA141345 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government believes that the sixth world conference on trade and development represents a vital opportunity for both developed and developing nations--being aware of the danger of a world catastrophe -- to join in a single effort to find solutions that will lead to a consolidation of the world's economy and the reestablishment of the necessary conditions for promoting the development of the Third World. This statement was made by Jose Augusto Bermeo, industry, commerce, and integration minister, who presented Ecuador's position at the Sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade.

The minister said that it would be inappropriate for anyone to deny that there is a world economic crisis or to ask the developing countries to solve their economic problems internally, as we cannot ignore the fact that external factors render the developing countries' disequilibrium more acute and necessarily have an impact on domestic finance situations.

Iranian Delegate

LD152158 Tehran IRNA in English 1924 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15, IRNA -- The head of the Iranian delegation to the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Nasser Sherafat who is also deputy finance minister of the Islamic Republic made a speech to the conference here Wednesday on the prevailing international economic situation. Excerpts.

"The ever-increasing problems of the Third World countries in paying their foreign debts and their economic shortcomings cannot be eliminated by the temporary and short term solutions of the West involving conditional loans of the industrialised countries and international organisations. These temporary cure-alls will not bring any result other than to postpone the eventual catastrophe in the international economy.

"With the passing of time and analysing of realities, it has become more evident that the crisis of our times has had structural character and its roots should be sought in the fundamental inexistence of an equilibrium and inequalities as well as an absence of justice in the international economic system.

"The applying of Western strategies for economic growth and expansion has caused the emergence of gross disparities in the developing countries and these societies have been divided into conflicting domains such as modern and traditional, urban and rural, rich and poor which have great differences in the standard of living . On the other hand the colonialist models imposed on the societies of the Third World and appearance of Western consumerist models have led the big countries of the world to reap the economic benefits of the Third World's vast resources and markets such that in the long-term most of the Third World countries would face crises in shortages of foreign currency, expansion of traditional and industrial exports and uprooting deprivation, illiteracy and disease. Therefore the understanding and perception of the Third World countries from a new world economic system should be inspired from principles which nourish the cultural and spiritual roots of these societies.

"The delegation from the Islamic Republic ... strongly supports the position of the Group 77 that the structure of the world economic system and relations should be transformed. We are also of the belief that interdependence and cooperation in an amicable atmosphere are necessary and unavoidable to solve the present international problems. However, we do not hold the belief that interdependence between a wolf and a sheep is a necessary and binding matter.

"As long as the so-called progressive and industrialised countries set a covetous eye on the kept-under-developed countries and as long as these countries look from this point of view towards the Third World countries, i.e. that the betterment of the latter's condition would result in more profit-making markets for the consumer products of the industrial countries, then neither interdependence would have any real meaning nor would a transformation of the world economic system be feasible. These precepts would become sources of an amusement for the usurped people of the world like our precepts such as new international economic order, global negotiations, and North-South dialogue.

"As long as the political outlook of the so-called progressive countries does not change the prevailing economic system in the world, does not give way to realism, fairness and justice. We believe economic problems of the world cannot be solved and putting hope on ways to reach a solution would be a false and useless dream.

"Since the beginning of the Islamic revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been and is facing discriminatory actions, economic sanctions, sabotage, confiscation of belongings and even military aggression. We are certain that no one doubts the political nature and objective of these unjust actions. The said violations and aggressions generally have identical purposes. Disregarding their difference in form and outlook, the known poles existing in our world are practically based on a single materialistic world view and in order to attain their objectives they consign any indication of rightful humanitarian resistance to annihilation. These poles cannot be satisfied over the rising strength of spiritualism in the world scene and they believe it to be against their principal interests.

"The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran supports the desire of the developing countries to win their deserving [words indistinct] world economic scene and the [word indistinct] and calls in this regard for transformation of the criteria and order prevailing over the trade relations of countries.

"The Iranian delegation also believes that the activities of the UNCTAD to help the liberation movements, and the studies of this organisation on the economic condition of the people in occupied Palestine, Namibia and South Africa are worthy of attention and calls for the expansion of these efforts and their inclusion of all other liberation movements, though basic work in this regard would be achieved by the people of these countries through their unabating struggle against colonialism.

"The Iranian delegation also gives much precedence to economic cooperation among the developing countries, and considers it to be one of the major topics for the realisation of the ideals of the deprived nations towards freedom, and economic flourishment."

Lesotho Minister

MB151508 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of finance, the Honorable K.T.J. Rakhetla, says the sharp fall in the price of primary commodities, coupled with the rise in the price of manufacture, especially machinery, widens the gap between the value of exports and essential imports.

Mr Rakhetla was addressing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, yesterday. He said the net result of the widening gap was an ever increasing external debt for those countries dependent on commodity exports and which rely on important manufactures for their development.

The minister pointed out that official development assistance received by the least developed countries did not constitute the substantial increase envisaged in the new program of action adopted in 1981 by the United Nations conference on the least developed countries. Resource flows to the developing countries should be seen as a solution to the problem as recommended by the (Brandt) Commission in its memorandum "Common Crisis Cooperation for World Recovery."

Mr Rakhetla said that the idea of a world development fund should remain active as this would move towards greater equality and partnership between North and South in financial institutions, universal memberships, including full representation of its East European countries, new lending policies, especially long-term program lending, export credit, and commodity financing. On protectionism and trade relations, he said the advantages of positive structural adjustment measures were recognized by the international community

FOREIGN OFFICIALS CONTINUE CONTACTS, VISITS

Spiljak, Yao Yilin Meet

LD152000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak received in Belgrade today (Wednesday) Vice-President of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Planning Commission Yao Yilin.

During a cordial and friendly talks they favourably assessed the development of bilateral relations, with mutual wish for their further promotion, especially in the economic field. The need of better mutual knowledge and exchange of experiences was emphasized along that line.

Spiljak, Tindemans

LD152200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslav Mika Spiljak received Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans here today (Wednesday). Tindemans is participating in the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade. In the ensuing friendly talks they expressed satisfaction over the present course of relations between the two countries and mutual wish that the relations may be further promoted. Views on the current international situation and world relations, with a special reference to Europe, were also exchanged. Spiljak stressed the need for full engagement in the preservation of world peace and the easing of tension, especially in East-West relations.

They pointed out the significance of the CSCE meeting in Madrid and especially, initiatives of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi as well as the statements by heads of state of government at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly and contributions to the overall efforts for easing international tension and eliminating the hotbeds of crisis in the world.

REPORT ON BULGARIA 'USURPING' MACEDONIAN HISTORY

LD160321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Skopje, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- During the last few days several attempts have been made in neighboring Bulgaria to usurp, once again, the history of the Macedonian people. This time learned gatherings were used for this purpose. Under the title "New Falsifications From Sofia," a Skopje radio-television commentary says that at such gatherings Bulgarian historians have attempted to prove that the Illindan uprising -- the 80th anniversary of which is being celebrated in our country and everywhere in the world where our citizens live and work -- was the work of some Bulgarian population or other.

What is involved here, the commentary says, is no learned gathering, but simply a vulgar and crude interference in the internal affairs of our country, the negation of an entire people and the historical fact of the existence of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the SFRY.

The Sofia propaganda machine has thus started grinding away again. This time the only new thing -- if one can put it like that -- is the reason why the 80th jubilee anniversary of the Ilindan uprising has been abused. The circumstances in which this revival of old Greater Bulgarian aspirations is occurring are not new. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia is a thorn in the side of the politically motivated Sofia "historians," the commentary says, a state of the Macedonian nation which, with weapon in hand, together with the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities fought for and won this community of ours, the only place where its permanent historic interests lie.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS ECONOMY, EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

LD151632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today with President Mika Spiljak in the chair. An examination was carried out at the session of information from the Federal Executive Council on topical issues in the implementation of the economic policy. This was presented to the Presidency by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The Presidency also acquainted itself with work to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in Bosanska Krajina in August 1981 and concluded that measures to repair the damage as soon as possible should be adopted more quickly. A draft law on the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, which is to be submitted for adoption by the SFRY Assembly, was also confirmed. At the session an examination was carried out of information and facts regarding national defense and the activity of the SFRY Armed Forces, and other issues within the constitutional competence of the Presidency.

MORE ON DRAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

AU150925 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Report on press conference for foreign journalists granted by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade on 14 June -- passages within quotation marks denote Dragan recorded voice]

[Excerpts] At a press conference for foreign journalists in the International Press Center, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about the current economic situation, particularly about the country's foreign liquidity.

Foreign journalists were particularly interested in foreign liquidity and the financial support for the Yugoslav economy from abroad. This year, Yugoslavia expects foreign creditors to grant it some $4 billion. An arrangement with the IMF has already been concluded. An agreement on a loan with the World Bank has been signed. Agreements on short-term credits are being successfully implemented. Of 15 West European countries, from which credits totaling $1.35 billion are expected, bilateral agreements have already been concluded with 11 countries. Most is expected from commercial banks -- some $2 billion -- and negotiations have reached the final stage.

A REUTER Journalist asked, among other things, what the federal government is doing to more consistently implement the agreed policy.

"I must say that certain bills referring to the field of finances, both the dinar and foreign exchange control and discipline are already being considered by the SFRY Assembly. Further, we are preparing additional measures and regulations, or amendments to the existing measures and regulations, on the basis of the valid constitutional system which should even more intensify and sanction responsibility, or rather irresponsibility for implementing the agreed policy in Yugoslavia. And I must say that within this framework, not only the Federal Executive Council but the SFRY Assembly and other pertinent federal organs and organizations -- for instance, the National Bank of Yugoslavia within the framework of the unified monetary system and the system of National Banks of Yugoslavia -- will have a greater level, more powers, and more responsibilities both in controlling and in following and sanctioning the implementation of the agreed acts and policy and so forth.

"The first remedy is a much greater public nature in the work of all structures in Yugoslavia, and we must nurture and promote much more the practice of everyone's publicly giving account for his work or lack of it, irrespective of whether this is the federation, the Federal Executive Council, or a republic or province, banks, the National Bank of Yugoslavia or the Foreign Exchange Inspectorate, or any other organ."

DOLANC GIVES REPORT ON INTERNAL SECURITY

LD151800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy, with Drasko Jurisic presiding, adopted a report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in 1982. Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, delivered the introductory remarks.

Speaking about the security situation, Dolanc said that the security situation in the country is favorable and that the security services and organs are ready to carry out in a responsible manner all tasks placed before them. The services of state and public security, Dolanc said, are well-organized and equipped and are successfully opposing all forms of attacks on the security of the country and on social property.

The federal secretary assessed the security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as improved. Through successful action by the League of Communists and the progressive forces of Kosovo, enemy operations have been suppressed to a considerable degree, Dolanc said. However, it should be said that the enemy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is continuing to operate from the depths of the illegal underground and is even applying new methods. Pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate can still be seen. The number of cases in which force is used as a method of pressure has, it is true, been reduced. The enemy is now making more use of psychological pressure. Hostile groups in the country and abroad also are not idle, Dolanc went on to say. Their common aim is to undermine the achievements of socialist self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia. Heightened activity on the part of clerical-nationalists in various parts of the country has also been registered.

The public security service is having particular success in its efforts to stamp out economic crime and trade in narcotics. After a lengthy period when our country was a transit area for drugs, smugglers are now also taking an interest in the domestic market. Over the past 5 months the security organs have seized 5 metric tons of hashish, 100 kg of heroin, and other narcotics. In Belgrade alone several thousand drug users have been registered. Recently 57 fatal drug overdoses were registered in our country.

The state of affairs at Yugoslav border crossings is favorable, although there have been delays over several days at peak times. In order to speed up traffic at Yugoslav crossings during the tourist season, Dolanc said, it has been proposed in negotiations with neighboring countries that special lanes be opened for foreign tourists at border crossings which will perceptibly reduce the delays.

The system of social self-protection has shown itself to be an effective and proven force in defending the achievements and material values of our society. This system, Dolanc said, should be further developed and improved, for within the framework of the operation of the system of social self-protection, and also on their own initiative, our working people and citizens fully support the actions of the security organs in uncovering and thwarting hostile activity, manifestations of economic crime, and other socially harmful phenomena.

In a discussion at the committee session, the delegates fully supported the report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs last year. It was assessed that our citizens in all circumstances have manifested a high level of consciousness and vigilance in thwarting attempts to attack the security of the country and social property. By their activities within the framework of the system of social self-protection our citizens have rendered full support in local communities and work organizations to the security organs in carrying out their responsible tasks and affairs.

FURTHER ON HODZA ARMY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

AU151403 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Jun 83 p 7

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 10 Jun -- Tonight in the hall of the Kosovo Assembly, a festive soiree was held to mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the main staff of the national liberation army and Partisan detachments for Kosovo and Metohija. The soiree was attended by veterans and the most prominent provincial officials.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and first commander of the main staff for Kosovo and Metohija, spoke on the importance of the formation of the main staff, the development of the national liberation movement in Kosovo, postwar construction, and current important problems of the province.

"The entire course of events in Kosovo and Metohija during the national liberation war and revolution confirm the fact that, already at that time, Kosovo had a clear status in our federation, a status won with weapons and blood and which was subsequently legally formulated by the Constitution and the first constitutional acts after the country's liberation," Fadilj Hodza said.

"Our struggle and our efforts in socialist construction have not been in vain. On the contrary, we have achieved enormous results.

Thanks to the correct policy of the LCY and the efforts of all working people, peoples, and nationalities, great progress has been made in all spheres of social life. We have irreversibly left behind us poverty, misery, and intranational hatred. We are building socialism and self-managing relations, developing brotherhood, unity, and equality....

"For this reason," Fadilj Hodza said, "we must not let ourselves be taken in by the Greater Albanian nationalist and other hostile slogans aimed at diverting our attention from the concrete problems and needs of life to some kind of quasi-theories and stories, to some kind of nebulous Stalinist and Enverist ideas which will allegedly solve all problems with a magic wand. All this has absolutely nothing to do with reality. No one has ever solved any problems with illusions and mistakes. We must be realistic and resolute and have clear ideas in every respect. We must explain to people and especially to the youth that all this leads to catastrophe. Nationalism and irredentism try to negate all our achievements and obstruct our comprehensive development."

Fadilj Hodza further spoke about the need to wage more effectively organized actions to halt the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and to create all the necessary conditions for guaranteeing a peaceful and safe life and work for all who live in this territory.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN BORDER TALKS -- Sombor, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslav and Hungarian border areas develops successfully and has a significant place in their very good overall relations. This was concluded today at a consultative meeting on border cooperation between the two countries, held in Sombor (Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina). The meeting was attended by representatives of Yugoslav republics and of the Province of Vojvodina which border on Hungary. There exist possibilities for the expansion of border cooperation, especially in economy, culture and sports, it was emphasized at the meeting. The consultative meeting favourably assessed the position of national minorities of Yugoslav origin in Hungary and emphasized the need of still greater cooperation between competent organs of the two countries towards preservation of national identity of members of those minorities. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 7 Jun 83 LD]

MAY RETAIL PRICES -- Belgrade, 13 June (TANJUG) -- The Federal Institute of Statistics has revealed that retail prices in May went up by 2.6 percent compared to April. Thus, the total increase in retail prices for the first 5 months of the year is 14.8 percent. Compared with May of last year, prices were 34.3 percent higher. The highest increase was in agricultural produce with 5.3 percent. Rents on the average were up 14.3 percent. Industrial food products were 3.8 percent higher in May than in April. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 13 Jun 83 LD]